

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1823.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at the Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth, the wife of Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, of a son.

On the 22nd ult., at Wooburn House, Bucks, Mrs. Alfred Gilbey, of a son.

On the 29th ult., at 52, Rutland-gate, London, the wife of William Fenwick, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., at 1, Morpeth-terrace, Mrs. Harold Dillon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at St. Martin's Church, Jersey, Francis G. Bertram, of Beaulieu, Jersey, Lieutenant 86th Royal Regiment, to Dora Ellen, second daughter of Colonel E. J. Lawder, Madras Staff Corps. No cards.

On the 22nd ult., at Childwall Church, by the Rev. Canon Warr, assisted by the Rev. G. R. Burrows, William Edward, second son of Edward Drakeford, Breckside Park, Anfield, Liverpool, to Maria Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Rawson Duke, Rocky-lane, Broad-green.

On June 16, at St. Michael's Church, Kingston, Jamaica, Francis Dawson, Esq., Assoc. Inst. C.E., to Imogene Cordelia, eldest daughter of John P. Munds, Esq., of Kingston, Jamaica.

DEATHS.

On the 21st ult., at Tunbridge Wells, Sir C. R. M. Jackson, aged 60.

On the 18th ult., at Buenos Ayres, John Best, aged 32 years.

On the 24th ult., at Eastbourne, William Bryant, of Oakenshaw, Surbiton, S.W., in his 71st year. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2.

Ninth Sunday after Trinity.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Scott, Master of Westminster School; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., uncertain.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. G. Williams; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster.

St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dan of the Chapels Royal.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Cartaret J. H. Fletcher, Rector of Martin Church, Oxford.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3.

Bank Holiday.

Mersey and Irwell annual regatta.

International Gun and Polo Club, International meeting at Brighton, second day.

Manchester and Salford Regatta (three days).

Bath Regatta.

Royal Albert Hall, grand concert, 8 p.m.

Royal Academy Exhibition, open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., and from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. (last day).

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4.

Moon's last quarter, 10.47 p.m.

Brighton Races.

British Archaeological Association, meeting at Bristol; reception by the Mayor, 1.30 p.m.

Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta (her Majesty's cup).

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5.

Royal Agricultural Society, noon.

Grand National Archery Meeting at Winchester (three days).

Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; general, 3 p.m.

British Pharmaceutical Conference, Bloomsbury-square, conversazione, 8 p.m.

British Archaeological Association at Bristol, excursions to Clapton, Cadbury Camp, &c., 9.30 a.m.; evening meeting at the Victoria Assembly Rooms, 8 p.m.

Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, town (Coves) cup.

Derby Regatta.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.

The Transfiguration.

The Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.

Brighton Club Races.

British Pharmaceutical Conference, 10 a.m. (papers read); dinner in the evening.

Lowestoft and Kirkley Regatta.

Tenby Regatta (two days).

British Archaeological Association at Bristol, examination of the cathedral, &c., after morning service; evening meeting, 8 p.m.

Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta (Prince of Wales's challenge cup).

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.

Lewes Races.

British Pharmaceutical Conference, 10 a.m. (papers read).

British Archaeological Association at Bristol, excursion to Bradford-on-Avon, 9.30 a.m.; evening meeting, 8 p.m.

Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta (the club prizes).

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

British Archaeological Association, excursion to Thornbury, 9.30 a.m.; evening meeting, 8 p.m.

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

Royal Thames Yacht Club (schooner-match for Mr. G. Field's 100-guinea cup).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 4 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Direction.	Force.			
July 22	29.892	60.3	48.1	66	53.1	69.9	WSW. SW.	241	000		
23	29.803	62.9	48.4	62	5	67.5	W. WSW. W.	209	020		
24	29.783	57.2	49.2	76	7	51.1	WSW. S.	117	056		
25	29.877	61.3	47.0	62	7	47.7	S. SW.	183	040		
26	29.877	61.5	52.1	73	7	55.6	S. W.	212	060		
27	29.702	60.0	54.6	83	8	56.4	SW. SSW.	191	420		
28	29.613	57.9	54.3	89	7	53.3	SSW. SW.	127	223		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.904	29.817	29.788	29.803	29.678	29.726	29.623
Temperature of Air	64.7	60.3	65.3	65.2	60.2	61.8	59.3
Temperature of Evaporation	56.4	57.6	55.3	55.7	53.7	57.2	67.2
Direction of Wind	W.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SSW.	SW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 40	5 2	5 23	5 45	6 7	6 30	6 55
6 55	7 22	7 50	8 17	8 50	9 31	10 18
11 3						

GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES ON ROCKS AND METALLIC MINERALS, adapted to a Juvenile audience, will be given by Professor TENNANT, at his Residence, 149, STRAND, W.C., on AUG. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, at Ten a.m. and Three p.m.

Terms, Half a Guinea for the Course. Professor Tennant will probably afterwards REPEAT the Elementary Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology given during last Easter and Christmas holidays.

CRYSTAL PALACE CALENDAR for the WEEK ending AUG. 8, 1874.

MONDAY, AUG. 3.—BANK HOLIDAY.—Ballad Concert: Madame Ida Gillies Corrie, Miss Anna Williams, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. W. Carleton, Signor Foll, and other artists.—Performances by Mountaineers of the Apennines on their extraordinary Instruments of Terra-Cotta, the Ocarina—Dramatic Entertainments in Opera Theatre—Balloons Ascensions—New Feats of Daring by Romah—All the Great Fountains—Military Bands—Garden Fete.

TUESDAY, AUG. 4.—Opera in English—Mountaineers of the Apennines on the Ocarina—Romah.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5.—Comedy, "School for Scandal"—Mr. Creswick, Messrs. Wyndham, Atkins, and W. H. Stephens; Mrs. Stirling, Miss Hazleton, and Mrs. Fairfax—Mountaineers of the Apennines on the Ocarina—Romah.

THURSDAY, AUG. 6.—Opera in English—Great Firework Display by Messrs. C. T. Breck and Co.—Romah.

FRIDAY, AUG. 7.—Mountaineers of the Apennines on the Ocarina—Romah.

SATURDAY, AUG. 8.—Opera in English—Mountaineers of the Apennines on the Ocarina—Romah.

Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, AUG. 3. Mr. BUCKSTONE'S BENEFIT, and Last Night of the Season.—Mr. Buchanan's New Comedy, A MADCAP PRINCE; Mr. Sims Reeves will Sing Two New Songs; A HAPPY PAIR, by Mrs. and Mr. Kendall; Mr. Buckstone's New Farwell Words; and POPPIN THE QUESTION. Stage Manager, Mr. Coe. Box-Office daily from Ten till Five.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Mr. HENRY IRVING and the Lyceum Company.—Every Evening, at 7.30, the Great Historical Play, by W. G. Wills, of CHARLES I.—Charles I., Mr. Henry Irving; Cromwell, Mr. John Clayton; Messrs. J. Carter, F. Clements, Beveridge, Miss G. Farnsworth, and Miss Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabel Estlin. Secretary by Messrs. Craven and H. Outhbert. To conclude with THE DUMB BELLE.—Messrs. Conway, Carter, Beveridge; Misses Hampton and St. Ange. Box-Office open Eleven to Four. Special Notice.—The doors open at Seven, and the performance commences at Half-Past Seven.

THE NEW JOURNAL

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS

has passed into the hands of the Proprietors of "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

Every endeavour will be made to raise this interesting Journal of Sports and Recreation to a high position amongst Illustrated Publications.

By rigorously excluding from its columns anything that might in any way be objectionable, the Proprietors hope to produce a Paper acceptable to every household; and there is every reason to believe that a high class and well-conducted Illustrated Sporting Paper will prove a great success.

Athletics, Cricket, Coursing, Fishing, Hunting, Rac'ng, Rowing, Shooting, Yachting, Polo, the Drama, and Interesting Incidents of Travel, &c., will be fully illustrated.

Terms of Subscription:

Per Quarter, Post-free, 7s. Half Year, Post-free, 14s. Single Copies, 6d., may be had of Newsagents, Booksellers, at all Railway Bookstalls, and of the Publisher. Office, 198, Strand.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT, ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

The longest established and the most popular Entertainment in the world, having been given at the St. James's Hall, in one continuous and unbroken season, for NINE CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

Private Boxes, the most elegant and luxurious in London, £1 12s. 6d. and £2 12s. 6d.; Fanteuil, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the day performance at 2.30; for the evening at 7.30. Tickets and places may be secured at all the Principal West End Music Warehouses, and at the Hall daily from Nine till Seven. No Fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the auditorium.

BANK HOLIDAY—MONDAY NEXT.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES at ST. JAMES'S HALL. The First in the Afternoon, at Three; the Second in the Evening, at Eight.

MACCABE.—His RE-APPEARANCE in LONDON, at the GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY NEXT, AUG. 3. Afternoon at Three o'clock; Evening at Eight o'clock. Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30.

GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—BANK HOLIDAY (MONDAY NEXT), at Three and Eight, and following Evenings, in his famous specialty, BEGONE DULL CARE—a Vocal, Ventriloquist, Musical, and Sarcorial Mélange, for a limited number of representations previous to his departure for America.

MACCABE'S FAREWELL SEASON in LONDON at the GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY NEXT, AUG. 3, when he will give Two Representations—Morning at Three; Evening at Eight. Admission, One Shilling.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.—Will Shortly Close. The unique and interesting Collection of the whole of the Engraved Works of the late Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., is NOW ON VIEW at Messrs. HENRY GRAVES and CO.'S GALLERIES, 6, Pall-mall, S.W. The Chronological Catalogue may be had (post-free) for One Shilling.

DORE'S NEW PICTURE, the DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS.—Eastern, Alpine, Welsh, &c. EXHIBITION, including Mr. Walton's work during 1873 and 1874, NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, &c., OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. R. F. McNair, Secretary.

MUNICH GALLERY.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Kaulbach, Piloty, Schorn, Conrader, Otto, &c.—Admission, One Shilling.—48, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, W.

KAULBACH'S celebrated GREAT PICTURES, "St. Peter Arbus Dooming a Heretic Family to the Flames" and "James V. of Scotland Opening the Parliament in Edinburgh,"—MUNICH GALLERY, 48, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street. Open daily from Ten till Six. Admission, One Shilling.

NOW READY,

VOL. LXIV., ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Elegantly bound, cloth, gilt 20s. 0d.
In Paper Covers 15s. 0d.
Cases for binding above 2s. 6d.
Portfolios for holding Six Months' Numbers .. 4s. 0d.
Reading Cases for Single Number 2s. 0d.
Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1874.

The respective Parliaments of two great nations of Western Europe—that at Versailles and that at Westminster—are on the eve of prorogation. The fact is suggestive. It almost thrusts under notice the contrasts and the similarities of the two Legislative Bodies. These may be viewed with profit from a much higher point of view than that of national prejudice. Of course, the people of both countries are prepossessed in favour of that form of law-making authority which they take to represent their wants and wishes in relation to public affairs. The genius of the two peoples is different; their country's history, from which they derive the associations which stimulate their patriotism, is widely different; their tastes, their habits, their hopes and fears, are different. But the deep instincts of human nature are, perhaps, equally potent in both. It may be instructive to note, on the verge of a long recess, what has been the prevalent complexion in each case of the Session of 1874.

We have to bear in mind that the National Assembly at Versailles is sovereign. It can do as it will. There is no constitutional limit to its powers. It is not checked by the maturer and more independent judgment of "another place." It is not subject to dissolution save by its own choice. Perhaps, if the whole truth were spoken respecting it, it might be averred that its original commission has expired; and that, possibly, owing to the consciousness of this, it retains neither that self-reliance nor that popular confidence which is indispensable to its usefulness. It is, moreover, a newly-constituted body. It has no traditions of its own to guide its career, no experience to control its impulses, no final object to give unity and commanding authority to its sense of responsibility. It has done its country some service. Under the supreme influence of M. Thiers, it enabled him to maintain order, to discharge heavy indemnities to victorious Germany, and to free the soil of France from the occupation of a foreign army. When external pressure

was upon it the self-restraint which it displayed successfully challenged the admiration and respect of the civilised world. When released, however, from all obligations but that which was rooted in its own sense of expediency, it not unnaturally, but most unfortunately, betrayed a waywardness and wilfulness of disposition which have paralysed its power for good, although they have increased its capacity for mischief.

Our own Parliament reassembled this year under unusual circumstances. A general election, resorted to at a time when it was wholly unanticipated, had reversed the balance of political parties, had substituted a Conservative for a Liberal Government, and had gone far to disintegrate the political body to which the people had been accustomed to look for progress and reform. Such a signal displacement of one power by another would in many countries have ushered in a period of violent change. In the United Kingdom, however, there are various constitutional, legal, and moral checks, the effect of which is to keep within moderate bounds all party triumphs, and over a wholesome breadth of political interest to preserve harmony between the will of the nation and the decisions of Parliament. We have a long course of traditions imposing upon us powerful restraints. Our representatives in the House of Commons may, at any moment, much against their own will, be sent back to their constituents. Our history has been one of slow but progressive development in the direction of political liberty. We have learned by long and fruitful experience the methods by which the will of the nation may be ascertained, and the wisdom—not to say the necessity—of unreservedly submitting to it when ascertained. We can take no special credit to ourselves for the customs and habits which we bring to bear upon the conduct of public life. We inherit them from a long line of predecessors. They have become incorporated with our being, and, happily, their operation strongly and unintermittently tends to give solidity and perpetuity to the main decisions of Parliament.

The respective Sessions of 1874 at Versailles and Westminster have in some respects resembled, but in many more have greatly differed from, one another. It would be inopportune and un instructive to summarise, in regard to each Parliamentary body, the most conspicuous results of legislative activity. It may be truly said of both that they have been comparatively unproductive; but there is this difference between them. The prorogation of the National Assembly of France will leave the country as unsettled, as anxious, as uncertain in its prospects, as little in sympathy with the representative body as it was at the commencement of the Session. Not only has nothing been done, but a striking incapacity for doing anything to good purpose has been brought out into the strongest relief. The obstinate self-will of faction has overpowered the impulses of patriotism. Every section of the Assembly can help to prevent, and succeed in preventing, every other section from taking a position of ascendancy. The Session about to close has made clear to France and to the world that the present Assembly is unable to restore a Legitimist Monarchy, unable to proclaim and establish a Republic, unable to frame a permanent Constitution, unable even to organise the Septennate; unable, in fine, to take any one decided step which shall constitute a stable point of departure for future progress. Its members will now come in contact with their respective constituencies, but whether to impart or to receive good, time and events only can disclose.

We have not much to boast of in relation to the proceedings of our own Parliamentary Session. We have many incidents to regret. The measures which have been agreed upon are not, perhaps, of first-rate importance. Those which have been most hotly contested are those the introduction of which was least expected by the public. In the main, the Session has turned out to be chiefly one of ecclesiastical legislation, and would seem to indicate that the future will be largely occupied with settling the bases of ecclesiastical government. It is much to be regretted that the heat engendered by this class of topics—exasperated, perhaps, by the heat of a July sun—should have relegated to the class of "innocents" reserved for "massacre" some of the most useful legal and social reforms propounded, and even matured, by the present Government. The dull commencement of the Session has been more than compensated for by the fiery character of its close. Nevertheless, all things considered, the nation, when it witnesses the prorogation of Parliament, will not have to regret a Session altogether lost, and will probably glance forward to a future more promising to its hopes and expectations.

At a meeting of the Rector, churchwardens, and others connected with the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, last week, a handsome granite drinking-fountain, which had been erected at the cost of Mr. Joseph Bond, was presented as a gift to the parish. This is the second fountain which has been given by that gentleman, the first having been placed in the waiting-hall of King's College Hospital.

A testimonial, consisting of a number of articles of antique plate, including a centrepiece, dessert-dishes, candelabras, salvers, &c., several pieces of which bear suitable inscriptions, has been presented to the Hon. Gerard Noel, M.P., by more than 300 noblemen and gentlemen who were members of the House of Commons during the period that Mr. Noel held the position of Conservative whip, as a mark of the high esteem felt towards him by the subscribers and in recognition of his valuable services to the Conservative cause.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue to sojourn at the Isle of Wight. Prince Leopold met with an accident shortly after his arrival at Osborne, which has since confined him to his room. There is no cause for alarm, but some time must elapse before his Royal Highness will be restored to health. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, accompanied by Princess Sophia, Princess Marguerite, and Prince Waldemar of Prussia, visited her Majesty at Osborne on Saturday last, and remained to luncheon. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne House by the Rev. George Prothero. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Osborne on Monday on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken her customary daily out-of-door exercise.

The Hon. Frances Drummond has succeeded the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales presided, yesterday week, at Marlborough House, over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein was present. The Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louise of Wales, took a drive. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at a fancy-dress ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Wellington at Apsley House; her Royal Highness was attired in a Venetian costume of ruby velvet and pale blue satin covered with gold and silver and precious stones. The Prince and Princess were present, on Saturday last, at a polo-match played at Hurlingham between the officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) and the officers of the 9th Lancers. Her Royal Highness afterwards presented a cup to the successful competitors—the officers of the 9th Lancers. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Court Theatre. On Monday the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited their Royal Highnesses and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess afterwards left Marlborough House for Goodwood House, Chichester, for the race week. Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maude of Wales left town for Osborne Cottage, Isle of Wight. The Prince has accepted an invitation from the gentlemen of the Devon and Somerset Stag Hunt to spend a few days in their country, and join with them in the chase of the red deer of Exmoor after his approaching visit to Plymouth. His Royal Highness will be entertained during his visit by Colonel Russell, of Dunster Castle.

Princess Charlotte of Prussia, attended by Count and Countess Eulenberg and Mlle. Poppe, left Marlborough House, on Thursday week, upon her return to Sandown.

The Crown Prince of Germany arrived at Blenheim Palace, on Monday, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

The Empress Elizabeth of Austria, travelling incognito, left Vienna on Wednesday, en route for the Isle of Wight.

The Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial are making a tour on the Continent. The Empress visited the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden-Baden on the island of Mainau, Lake of Constance, yesterday (Friday) week. The Prince Imperial arrived at the Château d'Arenenberg on Saturday last.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Betts, Wm. John, to be Curate of Little Comberton.
Brighton, John Geo.; Vicar of Dormston, Worcestershire.
Cobbett, Pitt; Vicar of Crofton.
Disbrowe, Henry S.; Prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral.
Fleming, Harold Robert; Vicar of Corhampton.
Hall, William; Vicar of St. Mary's, Southwark.
Harris, T.; Perpetual Curate of Lower Peover, Cheshire.
Haverall, F. T.; Vicar of Upton Bishop, Herefordshire.
Hilbers, G. C.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Haverfordwest.
Hughes, James Roydon; Rector of Long Ditton.
Lunt, James; Vicar of St. Matthias's, Birmingham.
Metcalfe, G. M.; Vicar of Pipe, Herefordshire.
Pears, Dr.; Rector of Childerey, Berks.
Philpott, Thomas Henry; Curate of Kinwarton.
Pitts, T., Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Rector of Thurning.
Pratt, Walter Thomas; Rector of Bedford.
Punster, W. B.; Vicar of Islington, King's Lynn.
Tarlton, Thomas Henry; Rector of Burstow.
Ward, Edward E.; Rector of Haughey, Stowmarket, on his own petition.
Wilkes, George Edward; Vicar of Christ Church, Epsom-common.

The Exeter *rederos* case has been heard before the Dean of Arches, who has reserved judgment.

A chancel is to be added to the English church at Nice, at a cost of about £3000.

The Bishop of London has discontinued his weekly attendance, on Monday, at London House till further notice.

The foundation-stone of the new parish church of St. Mary, Newington, was laid by Lord Hatherley on Wednesday evening.

The High Sheriff of Wilts, Mr. E. C. Lowndes, of Castle Coombe, near Chippenham, has sent the Dean 100s. to the fund for the general restoration of Salisbury Cathedral.

The Rev. T. Bedford-Jones, LL.D., Rector of St. Alban's, Ottawa, has been appointed Canon and Precentor of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ontario.

The mission-house, or the residence for six missionaries (clergymen), which has been established as the Wilberforce memorial, in the Paragon, New Kent-road, was opened on Monday afternoon by the Bishop of Winchester.

A handsome tower and spire having been added to St. John's Church, Reading, services in commemoration of the event were held on Sunday—the Bishop of Oxford preaching in the morning, and the Rev. A. M. W. Christopher, Rector of St. Aldate's, Oxford, in the evening.

Service was performed for the last time, on Sunday, in the curious manor church which stands within the park at Hughenden, Bucks, Mr. Disraeli's residence. Restoration is about to be commenced on a scale so extensive as to involve almost the entire demolition of the original fabric. The cost will be £5000, of which more than £3000 is already subscribed.

The Bishop of Winchester, on Tuesday, laid the foundation-stone of the Church of St. Philip the Evangelist, Marlborough-place, Old Kent-road. The mission in connection with which the new church is to be erected has been in existence for upwards of eight years, and has received the active support of Bishops Sumner, Wilberforce, and Browne.

The Mayor of Southampton gave a gigantic Sunday-school treat on Tuesday. Twelve thousand children, six thousand teachers, and several thousands of visitors were provided with tea, and three military and two other bands gave a sacred promenade concert in the evening, followed by a display of fireworks by Messrs. Brock and Co., of Nunhead.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE BLACK WATCH FIGHTING IN THE FOREST OF ASHANTEE."

The large picture which was painted for the proprietors of this Journal by Mr. Louis Desanges, with the assistance of Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist with the military expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley from October to March on the Gold Coast, has been exhibited in London, and in several of the provincial towns of England and Scotland. This picture is represented by the Engraving which forms our Extra Supplement. It is not a mere graphic report of some one particular action, at a certain moment, and at a certain place, like the subjects of our Special Artist's sketches published during the Ashantee War. But it is an epic work of art, merging together in a general conception the most characteristic figures, incidents, and features of scenery, that belonged to many days' experience of marching and fighting in that extraordinary campaign. The most prominent central figure is that of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, standing, with note-book in hand, to give some orders to the chief of the Staff, Colonel Greaves. Behind Sir Garnet, close to the tree, is one of the Aides-de-Camp, Captain the Hon. H. L. Wood, with his favourite dog. The General points with his left hand to the line of soldiers of the "Black Watch," or 42nd Royal Highlanders, exchanging a sharp fire with the Ashantees, who lurk unseen in the bush. Some of the Highlanders are availing themselves of shelter behind the trunks of trees, or in hollows of the ground, but more than one is wounded. A couple of native hammock-bearers, in the service of our army, creep forward to lift and carry off the wounded who have fallen. Two dead Ashantees lie in the foreground, amidst the fern, with their weapons scattered near them. Above them is a fetish structure of crossed sticks, and a fetish placard on a tree, intended to warn the British troops not to advance. To the left hand, behind the three chief personages, are several others who bore an honourable part in the late war. Lord Gifford is seated nearest, and taking a cup of water poured out by his negro servant-boy. Colonel Sir John M'Leod, commanding officer of the 42nd, stands near them, leaning upon a long staff; Major Scott and Major Farquharson are on each side of him; and in the rear is Major Baird, who has been wounded, and whom two soldiers are bearing off the field, as it proved, to die on board the hospital-ship. An Ashantee, who had climbed a tree to get a shot at our officers, has been hit by a rifle-bullet, and is seen falling headlong to the ground.

TEA CULTURE IN JAPAN.

The growth and use of that Oriental plant, from the dried leaves of which our common morning and evening drink is prepared by simple infusion, must have been known to the nations of Eastern and Central Asia during many centuries past. It was one of the discoveries made by the Jesuit missionaries in China and Japan three hundred years ago, but several more ancient travellers have spoken of this article. The different species of the tea plant fall within two main divisions—viz., those of the *Thea viridis*, which is the larger and hardier plant, with broad lanceolate green leaves, three to five inches long; and the *Thea Bohea*, much smaller, with straight branches and dark green oblong leaves, about half the size of the light green leaves borne by the other plant. It was formerly supposed that the hyson or green tea of commerce was produced only by *Thea viridis*, and the black tea only by *Thea Bohea*; this notion, however, is erroneous, the difference of colour in the manufactured article being the result of different processes. The plant called *Thea viridis*, which can endure severe cold, is cultivated in the mountain districts and in the northern provinces, while *Thea Bohea* is chiefly grown in the south and in sunny or sheltered places. The mode of culture is tolerably simple. The seed is dropped into hollows four or five inches deep and eighteen inches wide, made at intervals of four or five feet on the ground. The earth is lightly raked over them to fill the hollow seed-bed. This sowing is usually performed in November or December. The plants rise in spring, after the rains, in a cluster from each seed-bed. They require to be kept clear of weeds, but little other care, though liquid manure is sometimes applied by a sort of ladle from a barrel. When the plants are three years old they yield their first crop of leaves. Transplanting is then convenient, to relieve them from the cluster and give each individual plant more space for its growth; they are now placed in rows six or eight inches apart. The bushes are sometimes pruned to keep them low and to prevent their straggling or overgrowing each other. After seven or ten years they are cut down, to give the young shoots below a chance of producing abundance of fresh leaves. The gathering of the leaves is a critical operation, the times for which, in two or three successive pluckings between March and August, may vary in different districts and climates, or with different species of the plant. It is usually performed by women, children, and old men not fit for more laborious work. They work in gangs of ten or twelve hired together for the harvest, and they are paid according to the quantity picked each day. It is a good day's work to gather 40 lb. weight of the leaves in a day, and this quantity, when dried, yields nearly 10 lb. of tea. The leaves are first exposed to the sun, after which they are carried into a house where is a range of furnaces burning, with shallow iron pans on the top; in these pans they are spread and slowly roasted, with frequent shifting and turning. Our Illustrations, from a series of native Japanese drawings, represent some of the later processes, after that of "firing," as described above. The operations of sifting, rubbing, steaming, and rolling the leaf give employment to thousands of families in Japan; and its sale is an important branch of domestic trade.

Viscount Castlereagh, the Marquis of Londonderry's eldest son, recently laid the foundation-stone of a clock-tower about to be erected at Machyulleth to commemorate his majority.

The Highland Society's Agricultural Show at Inverness was opened on Tuesday at one o'clock. All the morning the sky was bright though cloudy and threatening, and at half-past one there was a severe thunderstorm, attended by deluges of rain and heavy hailstones, which suspended for an hour the work of adjudging the prizes. The judging was resumed about three o'clock, and finished at six in the evening. Her Majesty gained a first prize of £15 for a shorthorn heifer, two years old; the Duke of Buccleuch one for Galloway and Ayrshire cattle; and Mr. A. H. Browne, of Chattill, Northumberland, obtained the first premium of £15 for three-year-old shorthorns. The first prize for shorthorn bulls (£25) was awarded to Mr. Robert Bruce Newton of Struthers, near Forres. It is worthy of remark that the animal took the first prize at the last Royal English Society's show and the first prize at Newcastle. Mr. W. Linton takes the first premium for a two-year-old shorthorn bull.

SUMMER MANŒUVRES.

General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., reviewed Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar's division, yesterday week, in the neighbourhood of Hankley-common. The division left camp soon after nine, and took ground towards the ridges running in a line with the Devil's Jumps, where they threw out a strong body of skirmishers, in order to feel for an imaginary enemy supposed to be advancing from the neighbourhood of Guildford. Colonel Fielding's brigade of Guards and Fusiliers took the right of the position, and worked round the left spur of Stoney Jump. After crossing the Telford and Petersfield-road they opened fire on the attacking party, and advanced under cover of field guns to the heights which overlook Hankley. Colonel Ross was ordered to turn the enemy's right, and would doubtless have succeeded in accomplishing his object, had not Colonel Bingham unnecessarily exposed his battalion. Sir Hope at once detected the error Prince Edward had fallen into, and he ordered the operations to cease until he could get the brigade into a suitable position. After a delay of half an hour the Guards and Fusiliers formed up on the left, Ross holding the ground in rear of the centre, while Bingham took the right. About two o'clock Sir Hope came to the conclusion that the men had had enough of it, and gave the order for them to march back to camp. All the force was not engaged, as the 1st Hussars and a battalion of infantry were detailed for outpost duty in the neighbourhood of Woolmer, where they were employed in endeavouring to obtain information of the position occupied by General Smyth.

At Frensham camp, on Saturday, the troops under the command of Prince Edward were exercised in brigade drill, a limited number being employed on outpost duty. The country all round has been very carefully reconnoitred. Sir Hope Grant issued very minute orders for the regulation of this work. General Herbert, C.B., marched into camp with his four battalions of militia about nine o'clock on Saturday morning. They form a very considerable addition to the strength of the Prince's army.

At Woolmer, on Saturday, Sir Hope Grant put General Smyth's division through an exercise drill, and made a most minute inspection of the defensive works now in course of construction by General Smyth's command.

Prince Edward again tried conclusions with General Smyth, on Monday, at Hogmore-common. The latter defended his positions tenaciously, and, though the Prince partially succeeded in cutting the defending line, the umpire's award was in favour of General Smyth. Fifteen thousand troops were engaged, and the Duke of Cambridge witnessed the manœuvres.

The last engagement of the summer drills was fought on Wednesday, on Kettlebury-hill and Hankley-common. It proved to be one of the most interesting that has taken place. General Smyth's command mustered altogether 6969 men, 1118 horses, and 24 guns; whilst Prince Edward, who occupied a very formidable line of defence, had under his personal supervision 6139 men, 1330 horses, and 24 guns. A sharp look-out was kept in the neighbourhood of Thursley, from which point it was expected the enemy would make their principal attack. So confident was Prince Edward that the battle would be fought along the chain of heights running through Hankley to Tilford that he massed his two brigades at this point for the purpose of meeting the enemy. Somewhat to his astonishment, Colonel Thesiger, at the head of Smyth's second brigade, made a feint upon the Prince's right, which, owing to the position they occupied, proved unsuccessful. Thesiger withdrew his men under cover of the woods in front. Herbert, throwing his brigade forward from Thursley, renewed the action by attempting to outflank on the left. He felt his left flank in vain, but at the same time it was evident that he had a purpose in view in doing so. He was gradually working round that flank, when all of a sudden, amid the deafening fire of the artillery and the rattling volleys of Bingham's brigade, together with two battalions of the Guards, which had been brought up from the right on purpose to protect the left, the sound of the snider was heard among the rugged knolls of the Devil's Jump. From that moment the battle was lost. Colonel Thesiger threw his whole brigade against the two weakened battalions which Prince Edward had left upon the Jump, driving them from their position, and marched quietly in rear of the Prince's whole army until he effected a junction with General Herbert, when, of course, he changed his front, which then raked the whole right of the Prince's lines. The result is that Major-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who it was intended should have won a great victory, was most ignominiously defeated. During the engagement the Life Guards very cleverly drew a squadron of the 14th Hussars under the fire of a battery of Royal Horse Artillery. The Colonel of the Carabiniers, when reconnoitring, was taken prisoner by some of the 14th; and afterwards, in the course of the manœuvre, several troops of Prince Edward were taken out of action.

THUNDERSTORMS.

During a thunderstorm yesterday week the waiting-room at Leamington station was much injured by lightning, but no one was hurt. A large waterspout was seen near Chatham very distinctly for about five minutes, and then it gradually disappeared. At Snaith, in Yorkshire, two sheep were killed, and the Vicarage was struck by a flash, which shattered a chimney, and, setting fire to the gas, caused much damage. Thunderstorms, with heavy rains, prevailed over the greater part of Scotland nearly every day last week. Yesterday week, at Slamannan, a farmer named Graham, while on his way to tell his servant girl to run to the house for shelter, was struck by lightning and killed on the spot.

On Tuesday afternoon a thunderstorm burst over Preston. Rain fell copiously for about an hour and a half; and during most of that time there was occasional lightning and thunder. Shortly after twelve o'clock on Tuesday a thunderstorm, accompanied with heavy rain, began at Stockbridge, doing considerable damage. At Leeds a house was struck by lightning and considerably damaged, and the lower part of the town was flooded. A man carrying an umbrella was struck to the ground and rendered insensible. In the neighbourhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne the hail did great damage to the crops. A sharp thunderstorm passed over Edinburgh, accompanied by a heavy rainfall. A man bathing in the sea at Leith was killed by lightning. The storm was felt over a great part of Scotland.

There was a renewal of the thunderstorm on Wednesday. Early in the morning the west gable of Manor Hall, Elstree, about four miles from St. Albans, was struck by lightning and set on fire. A chimney stack fell through the roof on a bed occupied by two nursemaids and killed them. At Wisbeach the lightning struck several houses, and a woman was injured.

A captain's good-service pension of £150 a year has been conferred on Commodore Sir W. N. W. Hewett.

Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart., who was defeated at the late election for the Flintshire boroughs by Mr. Ellis Eyton, has been presented with a magnificent silver épergne by the leading Liberals of the constituency, in acknowledgment of his services during the time he was their representative.

PREPARATIONS BEFORE SOWING THE
TEA SEED



MANURING
THE PLANT



PLANTING OUT
IN THE THIRD YEAR



PICKING
THE LEAVES



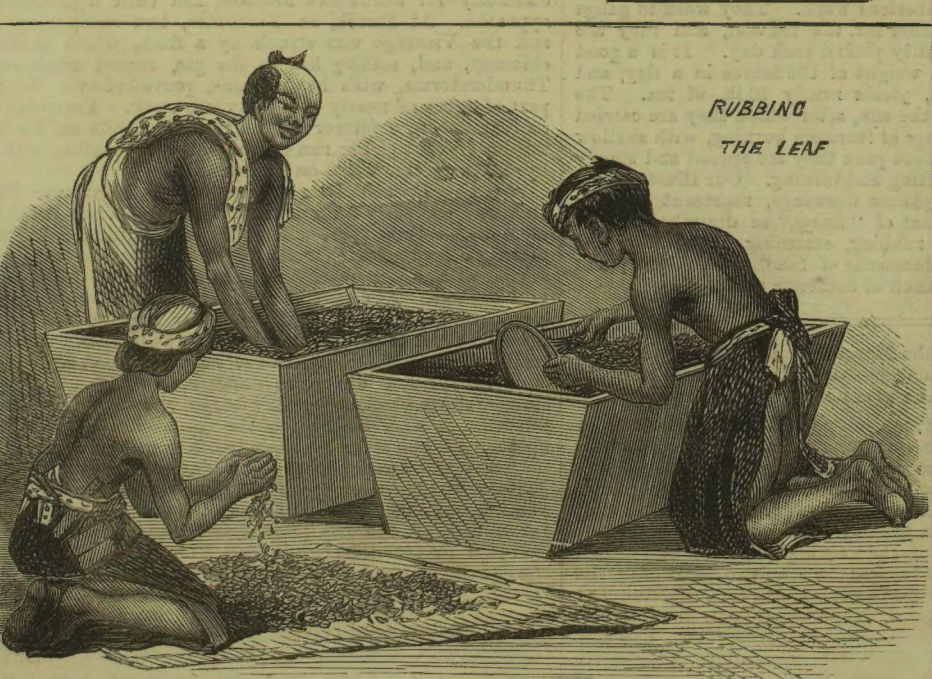
SIFTING
THE LEAF



SEPARATING THE LEAVES
AFTER FIRING



RUBBING
THE LEAF



COOLING
THE LEAF
AFTER STEAMING





BY THE RIVER SIDE.

BY THE RIVERSIDE.

The broad surface of the liquid highway that bears a ready skiff for the smooth and silent conveyance of this happy young pair to another part of its grassy banks will tell no tales of their passage in any direction. It will reflect only when they are gone the leafy branches of the overhanging trees, and the flowering sedge that adorns its margin, or the tiny forms of insects still hovering above the placid water, and tempting the chub or trout to rise from the deep pool. That young lady and that gentleman seem to have just re-embarked after a stroll in the woods—an excellent opportunity for confidential talk upon that subject which is most interesting to each of them—namely, his feelings towards her and hers towards him, the matter for several chapters in a three-volume novel. But as we do not feel particularly concerned in this matter, we shall leave them in their boat to row any way they please.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 31.

There is every prospect of France, with trade and commerce still languishing in a marked degree, being consigned to four months' further uncertainty as to its future form of government. When, a week ago, M. Casimir-Périer's proposal for the definitive constitution of the Republic came before the National Assembly, but small hopes were entertained concerning its adoption. Close calculations had been made, and the deputies of the Left were prepared for their defeat, resolving to answer their opponent's victory by that firmly-worded demand for a dissolution which has since produced such a sensation throughout France. The Royalist triumph over the Périer bill was due in a great measure to a remarkably cunning speech from the Duc de Broglie, the effect of which was to entice numerous stray sheep back to the Government fold. Defeated by a majority of forty-one, in a house of 717 members, the Left at once retaliated by their motion for a dissolution. But here again they were destined to be repulsed, and, on the urgency of this proposition being put to the vote, it was negatived by 369 noes to 340 ayes—the Government thus achieving a triumph along the whole line.

Remarkable as their success had been, however, the Royalists did not dare on the morrow to call upon the Chamber to pass the famous Ventavon project, drawn up in accordance with Marshal MacMahon's wishes; and "baby" Castellane—thus designated from his being the youngest member of the house—was deputed to demand its postponement until after the coming recess. One of those noisy, essentially unpatriotic debates, for which the Versailles Chamber is so famous, ensued, M. Malartre, a manufacturer, demanding, in the pretended interests of commerce and industry, an adjournment until Jan. 5 next. The Right jumped at the idea, and feeble old General Changarnier earnestly seconded M. Malartre's proposition, and besought the Assembly to hurry far away from what his youthful colleague, M. de Castellane, had termed the Versailles "Senegalian temperature." General de Chabaud Latour made a remarkably ambiguous statement on behalf of the Government, and eventually M. Malartre's motion was declared urgent by 395 votes against 308.

Since then it has been a veritable race between the dissolution and the adjournment projects; and although the urgency of the former had not been declared, yet, as the Committees to which they were referred were essentially Republican, but little time was lost in discussing them and in drawing up the necessary reports. The new tactics of the Right—the six months' adjournment, with the prospect of playing agin, next year, the very same farce they have been acting since 1871—do not appear to have had quite the result which the Monarchists expected; and the vote on the urgency of the Malartre project was speedily followed by a revulsion in favour of the dissolution. Fearing, therefore, that any further delay might ruin their projects, the leaders of the Right made a bold attempt, on Monday, to hurry on the debate on the Republican motions and quash them out of hand. They deputed a usually silent member, M. Giraud, to demand the immediate deposit of the reports on the dissolution projects—a manoeuvre which was received with loud and indignant protestations by the Left. One of the reports, drawn up by M. Humbert, being ready, was at once read at the tribune, and proved to be a remarkably firm but temperate piece of pleading in favour of the dissolution, extremely happy in most of its arguments. The other, drawn up by M. Max Richard, a recent convert to the Republican cause, was not yet ready, however; and an angry passionate discussion ensued as to when it would be completed. On Tuesday it was read; and, although less concise and explicit than that of M. Humbert, was still received with considerable applause by the Left, and loud murmurs and protestations by the Right, who justly fear that new elections will bereave them of their seats, and that the second Chamber—should one be established—will not have room for more than a fraction of the Monarchical deputies likely to be rejected by their constituents.

The debate on the dissolution proposal came on yesterday, the speech of the sitting being that of M. Raoul Duval, who spoke energetically in favour of an appeal to the constituencies. "The Royalists," remarked he, "had said that their King could not wait at the Septennate door; but could France, he inquired, be required to wait? The Assembly were like insolvent debtors, ever trying to renew their bills. That they did not now represent public opinion was evident by forty-two departments being still in a state of siege." The final result of the debate, however, was in favour of the Government, who, in a Chamber composed of 706 deputies, secured a majority of 43.

SPAIN.

Bilbao is partially relieved from the blockade renewed by the Carlists on the north side of the town, the garrison having made a successful sortie on the right bank of the Nervion. The river is said to be quite free.

An engagement has been fought at Castelfollet, near Barcelona, between a Republican force of three columns and all the Carlist bands in Barcelona and Gerona. The Republicans claim the victory, and state that the Carlists were defeated with great loss. It is also said that a body of Chasseurs killed with their knives two Carlist companies who refused to surrender, and that the Republicans burned several villages that had risen in favour of the enemy. It is announced from Barcelona that forty-one Carlists, including several ecclesiastics and noblemen, have been arrested in that city and confined in one of the forts, by way of reprisals for the execution of Republican prisoners.

Several of the Madrid papers state that the Government has sent an energetic note to the French Government respecting the conduct of its agents on the Pyrenean frontier.

The report that General Zabala has tendered his resignation is contradicted in a telegram from Madrid.

A landslide occurred on the 22nd ult. at Azagra, when the rocks overhanging the place utterly destroyed the village; 200 lodges have been taken out of the ruins.

PORTUGAL.

Great rejoicings took place at Lisbon yesterday week, to celebrate the anniversary of the revision of the constitution. There was a "Te Deum" at the Cathedral, and a review, at both of which the King and the Royal family were present. At night there were illuminations. Business was entirely suspended throughout the day.

Orders have been given by the Government to guard the frontier against all violations by the Carlists.

HOLLAND.

A new Ministry has at length been formed, with Dr. Heemskerk as Premier. It is constituted as follows:—Minister of the Interior, Dr. Heemskerk; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Doesdervillebois; Minister of Justice, M. Lynden; Minister of Finance, M. Vanderheim; Minister of the Colonies, M. Van Goldstein; Minister of War, Major-General Weitzel; Minister of Marine, M. Pelsrücken.

The ratifications of the Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals between England and Holland have been exchanged.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

All the delegates were present at the opening of the Conference on Monday. According to pre-arrangement, the chair was offered to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who declined the distinction. It was then conferred on Baron Jomini. M. Borchgrave, of the Belgian Foreign Office, was appointed secretary, and it was resolved that absolute secrecy should be observed with respect to the proceedings. It is stated that the Russian Government will not insist upon the adoption of the entire programme it has laid before the Congress. On Wednesday the Congress met for the second time, and the members verified their credentials. A committee composed of one delegate from each State was appointed to draw up a report on the programme of the Congress.

Major-General Sir Alexander Horsford attends the Conference as military delegate from this country.

Several of the members of the Congress were received by the King on Tuesday, and the military delegates were presented to his Majesty on Wednesday.

GERMANY.

Emperor William has accepted the invitation of King Victor Emmanuel to visit Rome, but the date is not yet fixed. His Majesty will leave Gastein on the 17th, and return by way of Salzburg to Berlin.

Prince Bismarck, according to the bulletin issued on Tuesday, still suffers pain from his wounds, though one of them is closed and the other is nearly in the same condition. His general health is stated to be satisfactory.

The Suffragan Bishop of Posen, who was arrested on Monday, was sent the same evening to prison.

Two German ironclads and one corvette have had orders to cruise off the northern coast of Spain, for the purpose of watching the movements of the Carlists.

RUSSIA.

The Empress has arrived at Tsarskoe-Zelo. Archduke Albrecht of Austria has returned to St. Petersburg from Moscow.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Vladimir with the Princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will be solemnised, at St. Petersburg, on or about the 24th inst. The ceremony will be performed according to both Protestant and Greek rites.

The Minister of Public Works, Lieutenant-General Count Eobinsky, has been relieved of his functions at his own request. It is officially announced in St. Petersburg that Count Scheuvaloff, the Director of the Secret Police, is to succeed Baron Brunnow as Russian Ambassador in London. He will be replaced there by Lieutenant-General Potapoff. Lieutenant-General Albedinsky, formerly Governor-General of the Baltic Provinces, will replace General Potapoff as Governor of Wilna. Admiral Posset is nominated Minister of Public Works.

The Russian custom-house duties in Central Asia are abolished. All imports from the native States will be free.

Intelligence from the Amou river, communicated via Berlin, represents the Turcomans as still unfriendly to the Russians. Very recently a caravan to Bokhara was plundered.

A report has been addressed to the Russian Admiralty by M. Sidoroff, a member of the Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, respecting the Austrian Polar Expedition, of which nothing has been heard since the month of August, 1872. The Tegetthof was then seen in a gulf near Cape Nassau, the outlet of which was being choked with ice. It is supposed that the expedition is frozen up and in want of provisions; and the Russian Admiralty, at the suggestion of M. Sidoroff, is about to send food, &c., by land to Cape Nassau.

AMERICA.

All the news from the United States is of a painful kind. Great loss of life and destruction of property have been caused by the floods in Pennsylvania. The flood also extended through Ohio and Kentucky, and did much damage in those States. The American correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that at Pittsburgh 219 people lost their lives. The loss of property amounts to 3,000,000 dollars. Liberal subscriptions have been made. The militia have been called out for guard duty. The loss of life at Pittsburgh and Alleghany occurred chiefly along Butcher's, Saw-mill, and Spring-garden Runs. Passing through those cities, they drain the water from the neighbouring hills through deep valleys filled with houses. In some cases the houses are right over the watercourses, the culvert walls being the foundations of the buildings. In Butcher's Run the valley of the Alleghany varies from 150 feet to 500 feet wide, down which the torrent swept. At ten on Sunday night it was 20 feet deep, carrying before it over sixty buildings and drowning the occupants. Saw-mill and Spring-garden Runs were in a similar condition. Over eighty houses were demolished. The flood arose from heavy rains falling between eight and ten o'clock on the cities and neighbouring hills. All the streets were converted into torrents, the culverts burst, gas was extinguished, and the railways were overflowed, the Union Depot being four feet deep in water, which, on subsiding, left a deposit of mud a foot deep, through which a passage had to be dug for the trains. The flood raised the Ohio river over five feet during the night.

Thirty houses have been destroyed and as many lives lost at Eureka, Nevada, by the bursting of a waterspout.

The Indian outrages are increasing, and more troops are required to cope with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes.

AUSTRALIA.

We learn from Melbourne that the Chief Secretary of Government has resigned in consequence of ill-health, and that the reconstruction of the Government, or the formation of a new Ministry, will therefore be necessary.

The Constitution Bill has been read the third time by the Assembly by a majority of two.

INDIA.

The weekly telegram from the Viceroy reports that the number of persons employed on relief works continues to decrease, but the numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief are increasing, especially in the Burdwan division. The scanty

rainfall in South-Western Bengal causes some anxiety. No fresh famine deaths are reported. A Reuter's telegram says that the rainfall in Bombay has reached 65 in. Latest intelligence from Calcutta represents the total number receiving relief at about a million and a quarter. Less than one half of them are employed on the relief works. The crop prospects are said to be very favourable in Northern Bengal and Behar.

The *Times* has received the following telegram from its Calcutta correspondent, by the Indo-European Telegraph, via Teheran:—"The amount tendered for the recent loan was £16,159,590 sterling, by 472 Europeans and ninety-eight natives. The loan has been allotted at an average premium of two rupees and twelve annas, giving a profit of £69,069 sterling. Cholera is still prevalent in Pooree and along the pilgrim routes. There has been heavy rain in Burdwan, and apparently in other southern districts. The indigo-planter's loss is serious. In the north the tea cultivation is still favourable, except where rain is excessive."

Intelligence has been received of the death of Baron Anselm Rothschild, which took place at Vienna, on Monday evening, in his seventy-second year.

One of the tea-steamers, the Gordon Castle, bound from China to London, has gone ashore about fifteen miles west of Lisbon. Her crew and passengers have been rescued.

A second direct daily mail between Paris and Rome will begin to run on the 5th inst. This train will connect with the trains coming from England and Belgium.

Rumours of warlike preparations on the Turco-Bosnian frontier having been put in circulation, a semi-official journal of Vienna gives them an absolute contradiction.

Tangiers appears to have recovered its tranquillity, but escorts to the coast are still refused by the Governor. He assigns as a reason that the country people are too disaffected for treasure to be risked among them.

Galignani records the death of the Marquis de Palombel, at the advanced age of ninety-nine. He was hidden during the whole time of the Reign of Terror by one of his tenants, and was never molested.

King Coffee has sent down to Cape Coast Castle a further instalment of the indemnity—namely, £1200. A large number of traders have also come down, and the country being quiet, a good business is likely to be done with the interior.

South American news is quieter than usual. The state of siege has been raised in Guatemala. In Peru the Government is busy preparing for the session of Congress. At Panama the Fourth of July celebration passed off without disturbance.

Messrs. Siemens Brothers have received a telegram from Halifax announcing that the Direct United States Cable has been laid from Nova Scotia to Newfoundland, and that insulation is perfect.

Dr. Shur, of the Imperial Observatory, Strasburg, and other members of the German astronomical expedition, are on their way to Melbourne in the steamer Durham. Their final destination is Port Ross, one of the Auckland Islands, where they are to observe the transit of Venus on Dec. 9.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Mr. Thomas Douglas Forsyth, C.B., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, Oude, and lately employed on a special mission to Kashgar, to be an Extra Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

A report of the Commander of her Majesty's ship Petrel respecting the guano deposits in Southern Peru has been published. It states that the estimates of the Peruvian exploring party are not exaggerated, and expresses the belief that nearly seven and a half millions of tons are available in the beds.

Colonel Leahy, the instructor in field fortifications at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, and a number of officers of the Royal Engineers have left headquarters to proceed to Germany to be present at forthcoming military operations there, and especially to observe the bridging and pontooning operations.

A dreadful collision has occurred between two steamers off Dungeness. The Millbank, from Carthage to Sunderland, was struck amidships by the Hankow, of London, a boat in the China trade. The Millbank went down immediately, and of thirty persons on board only sixteen were saved. The lost includes the captain and chief mate, with both their wives and ten of the crew. The body of the captain's wife was subsequently picked up and brought to London by the Hankow.

The *Gazette* announces that Mr. Henry E. Bulwer, C.M.G., Governor and Commander of the Island of Labuan, and Mr. Donald Maclean, C.M.G., Minister for Native Affairs in New Zealand, have been appointed ordinary members of the second class of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and that Colonel Melbourne Ward, R.E., chief officer of the Branch Mint at Melbourne, has been appointed an ordinary member of the third class of the same order.

A despatch by cable from the Admiralty has been received in Panama announcing that vessels comprising the British naval fleet in the Pacific have been ordered to rendezvous forthwith at Panama, for special reasons not yet made public. The Tenedos arrived there on June 28 from Mexico. The Reindeer reports having discovered in Guatulee harbour a relic of Sir Francis Drake, nearly 300 years old. It is a board, bearing the following inscription—"Fras. Drake, Golden Hynde. Anno Domini 1577."

A War Office return has recently been made showing the number of men engaged (exclusive of native levies and West India regiments) in the recent Ashantee war, together with the losses incurred during the campaign. The total strength of the force of all ranks was 2587. Of these, 44 died from disease, 298 (50 officers and 248 men) were invalided home, and 169 men left on board ship or in hospital. Four officers and 2 men were killed in action, and 1 officer and 10 non-commissioned officers and men succumbed to their wounds. Six officers and 49 rank and file sustained severe wounds, and 21 officers and 109 men were slightly hurt.

On Tuesday the Midland Counties Croquet Tournament began in the Jephson Grounds, Leamington, and, despite the showery weather, there was a numerous and fashionable attendance. The preliminary contests were played for the Leamington champion prize, for which there were fifteen entries. The prizes amount to about £50.

The fifth annual meeting of the supporters of the Formidable training-ship for homeless and destitute boys, stationed at Portishead, was held at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, on Tuesday afternoon. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The boys of the ship were present to the number of 299, in addition to three old boys. The annual report stated that the past year had been one of continued success and encouragement.

IRRIGATION AND MEANS OF TRANSIT IN INDIA.

(To the Editor of the "Illustrated London News.")

LONDON, July 30, 1874.

The second reading of the India Councils Bill of Lord Salisbury—that master workman and born ruler of men—having been carried last night in the House of Commons by a majority of more than three to one, how can we help thanking you for your memorable words:—"A great opportunity is before us. An enterprise of surpassing magnitude claims our immediate attention." For is not this Act the first step to carrying out this "enterprise of surpassing magnitude"—to laying hold on this "great opportunity?"

"Much has been done already in the way of public works; little, however, as compared with the need of them," you truly say. As an example, take the Punjab: less than one-third of that great province (without the holding of which, thanks to Lord Lawrence, during the mutiny, should we have been enabled to hold India?) has irrigation works, either complete or in progress. More than two-thirds are without irrigation, and almost without communications. Take the North-West Provinces: these are well off comparatively. About five eighths are guaranteed from famine by irrigation; one eighth, though it has no irrigation, has communications. But is not one fourth of this vast district, which equals in size one Ireland and a quarter, wholly destitute both of irrigation and communications?

You say: "Periodical famines ought to be made impossible: will be, we trust." One half of this destitute fourth is the unhappy district of Bundelkund, over and over again desolated by famines, in a most depressed condition, with no means of communication but common roads. Take Bengal. Out of a district—what am I saying?—a kingdom, two and a half times the size of Ireland, with more than five times its population, including Patna and all the famine regions of this year, regions which, by this time (but for the Christian heroism of British officials, who have justified our Christianity to the earth, who will never themselves be known by name, but who have created an almost new thing—official heroism in saving, not taking, life), would have been the "abomination of desolation." Take all Jeremiah's strongest epithets and apply them here. Out of this vast country considerably less than one sixth part—about two thirtieths—are all that will be saved from future famines by the only two great irrigation schemes now in progress—viz., the Orissa and the Sone works. Of the Patna division—about three fourths the size of Ireland, but with a population twice and a half that of Ireland—less than one third (south of the Ganges) will be protected by the Sone scheme, leaving more than two thirds yet to be provided for; and of these a small matter of upwards of 16,000 square miles, or half Ireland, but with a far larger population than all Ireland, less than one third will be protected by the two Gunduck schemes, of which the High-Level Canal is to be started. Common roads are at present the only communications of this part (North Behar).

One of the great advantages of the Sone scheme is not only that it protects a country, which, though small, has a population more than that of all Ireland put together, from scarcity, so far as the rice crop is concerned, although storage of the water of minor streams is wanted for the cold-weather crops, of which more anon; but that it secures intercommunication by water. All the Sone canals being connected with the Ganges, South Behar will become accessible to the river systems of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oude.

But, meanwhile, is anything being done, or proposed to be done, for poor Lower Tirhoot? In Durbhunga and N. Bhāngul-poor—the centre this year of the severest scarcity, and a pretty large centre, too—is anything being done to utilise a snow-fed river, with always a large volume of water, either for irrigation or navigation? Are there any communications but common roads? Has not the first attempt at improving the communications been the railway for transporting the Government grain from the Ganges to Durbhunga? Shall I give more than three examples? Are not these three enough to show that, though "much has been done," it is as little compared with what has to be done?

"Periodical famines ought to be made impossible." But, then, the cost, people say. Did not the famine of 1866 cost the Government—though one out of three of the starving people died—upwards of two millions? The present famine, where, however, nearly all have been saved, will cost at least five millions. In eight years will not Bengal thus have cost us for only two famines nearly a million a year, with scarcely any return? Would not twice these seven millions insure against future famines, according to estimate, three vast districts of the Punjab, equal to Ireland and one fifth; the wretched Bundelkund, in the North-West Provinces; three great tracts of Bengal, the Gunduck region, the Damooda, and the Nuddea or Lower Ganges? Would not these fourteen millions also complete the Upper Tumbuddra works in Madras, and give tanks to the Central Provinces? This expenditure, and more, Lord Salisbury is advisedly anxious to incur.

Would I not gladly enter here into the question of returns? But I must not presume upon your patience.

"No village in India should be difficult of access: railways, internal roads"—should you not add canal navigation?—"storage of water, and well-planned irrigation may be to India trustworthy sources of incalculable wealth." They may indeed. Have we not seen how in every famine food has been more difficult to convey than to procure? Notwithstanding all that has been done, is not the country of India most imperfectly supplied with cheap means of transit? Do not the enormous distances make it imperative to reduce the cost of transit to a minimum? whereas some calculation has been made that "the cost of transit in India is actually eight times what it is in England." Do not in a poor country bulky goods of low value form the great mass of traffic? Is not water-carriage generally the cheapest, the working expenses being so exceedingly small? The cost of transit generally on canals is $\frac{1}{2}$ penny per ton per mile. If an irrigation canal, connected with a Bengal river, be made navigable, does it not become accessible to the whole of the water system, upwards of 3000 miles already? That the Bengalee is not slow to take advantage of this opportunity may be illustrated by the fact that, before the Midnapoor Canal had been open six months, native boats were plying on it from such distant places as Benares, Dacca, and Patna. Is not the main feature of Bengal traffic that the boat-owners are petty merchants trading on their own account, thus diffusing a wider trade more quickly than where boatmen are carriers only? The moment an article is in demand, is not the whole river plant set in motion to convey it from where it is to be had to where it is wanted? Boats, too, can stop at the exact place where there is a demand for their article, and can serve as warehouses till their cargoes are discharged. As to the additional expense for making irrigation canals navigable, is it not from one third of the whole cost, where there is a steep fall, as in the Midnapoor Canal, to one tenth of the whole cost where the slopes are flattish, as in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces? When we find whole kingdoms (as they would be

called in Europe) of India with no other means of communication but the common country roads, which mean the worst roads, is it not wonderful that the cost of transit is not eighty times instead of eight what it is in England? For instance, in a doab almost rainless, between Indus and Chenab, camels are the only carriages, except boats on the Indus. This tract—about two fifths the size of Ireland—stands third on the list of those (of the £14,000,000) most urgently requiring irrigation, the Bundelkund being first, and the Gunduck second.

If you would give us some of your inimitable sketches of the canal source of plenty, to occupy us during the holidays, we should be half-way to our goal.

I have been too long already for your patience. How take up your time with telling how "Storage of Water" is generally supposed to be a difficult matter, involving incalculable cost? But is not the case rather the reverse?—namely, that there is hardly any other country in the world which has such admirable sites for storing water in India, at a cost quite insignificant compared with its value? What gold or silver mine equals the value of the water-treasure of India?

Then, how compress into few words the explanation that some of the driest regions in the world in India have a fall of ten inches more rain in the year than England, which is a very wet climate? But half the year's supply of rain falls in that region sometimes in two nights, separated by one fortnight. But for a tank system, such a country would be almost uninhabitable.

I hasten to an end. There is no time to spare in India. If only these £14,000,000 were spent on irrigation and navigation, we should be saved from famine expenditure without returns but the sad returns of loss of life; our revenue would be raised by incalculable increase of produce; our intercommunications would supply, as Sir George Campbell says, the millions of one starving province from the abundance of others, at the lowest rates; no extra taxation would be incurred; the traffic would be beyond calculation almost, but for America beyond imagination; and we should be doing our duty to one fifth of the human race—our own fellow countrymen and countrywomen.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A statue of Lord Palmerston is shortly to be placed in Parliament-square, near that of Lord Derby recently uncovered by Mr. Disraeli.

Amongst the donations reported at a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, held last Saturday, was a specimen of a rose with green flowers, presented by Lord Northwick.

The Directors of the Bank of England on Thursday advanced the rate of discount from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, to which it was reduced June 18, to 3 per cent.

Mr. McCulloch Torrens, M.P. for Finsbury, while crossing from Parliament-street to the House of Commons, on Monday evening, was knocked down by a vehicle, and so severely injured that he had to be taken home in a cab.

Several battalions of Foot Guards were inspected, on Monday, by the Duke of Cambridge in Hyde Park. At the close of the inspection his Royal Highness expressed entire satisfaction with the appearance of the men.

The Exhibition buildings at Kensington are, it is said, to be converted into museums. The east side galleries are let to the India Office, and will be filled with the articles now so imperfectly seen in Whitehall. The west side will be placed at the disposal of the Colonies, while the south court will probably be occupied by the Patent Museum.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, went in state, on Monday, to lay the foundation-stone of a Presbyterian church to be erected in Upper George-street, Marylebone, for the Rev. Donald Fraser. Addresses were delivered by the Lord Mayor, Lord Ebury, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and others.

The number of paupers relieved in the metropolis during the fourth week of July was 91,798—namely, 33,165 in the workhouses and 58,633 out of doors. Last year the respective totals were 33,058 and 65,287. The vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the fourth week of July were 525—330 men, 164 women, and 31 children.

Experiments were made on the Metropolitan Railway, last Tuesday, with two important inventions. One of these was a self-acting method of exhausting the foul air in the tunnel by means of the pneumatic tube, and the other was the continuous vacuum brake, by which the engine-driver has control over the whole train. Both processes were successfully worked.

Earl Fortescue presided, on Tuesday, at the South Metropolitan District Schools, Sutton, on the occasion of the opening of a new chapel and junior and infant department—one of the first established of the schools erected round the metropolis to carry out the policy of educating destitute and orphan children apart from the degrading influence of adult pauperism.

Some competitions among members of volunteer fire brigades took place at the Crystal Palace on Monday. Nineteen engines were brought down, and their brigades were exercised in various movements with a view to test their efficiency. The operations were considered, on the whole, satisfactory, and nine prizes were awarded. New apparatus for extinguishing fires and saving life were also tried during the day.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Vincent de Groof, the so-called flying man, was concluded last week, and the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased accidentally met his death by falling with a flying apparatus from a balloon on the 9th inst., but that they consider Mr. Baum is exonerated from blame. The jury, however, consider that the frequency of such exhibitions entailing probable loss of life calls for some notice from the authorities."

It was resolved at a recent meeting of the Council of the Society of Arts that arrangements should be made for a conference, about the end of October, to consider the desirability of holding international exhibitions in this country, and to invite the expression of opinions of competent persons upon the subject. It was further decided to consider the question of holding provincial exhibitions of art and industry in the various manufacturing centres of the kingdom.

Messrs. Clarke and Co., of Old Bond-street, have held a public sale of the Claimant's jewellery and other effects, which had come into the possession of the trustee of his bankrupt estate. The catalogue included Orton's gold chronometer, snuffbox, fusc-case, &c., all with the Tichborne crest emblazoned upon them. Presents from Mr. Guildford Onslow and other supporters were ruthlessly brought to the hammer, and, as a rule, fetched about double their value.

The Zoological Society has made an important addition to its collection of living animals in the shape of three young giraffes, which have been purchased of Mr. C. Hagenbeck, the well-known dealer in Hamburg. The society's old stock of this animal, descended from the individuals originally imported in

1836, having become reduced to a single male, it was considered advisable to obtain fresh blood, especially as several recent purchases of single animals had not turned out well. No less than seventeen giraffes have been born in the Zoological Society's gardens since their arrival in 1836, and nearly the whole of them reared successfully.

Some new schools built by the London School Board, in New-road, Wandsworth-road, were opened on Saturday, by Mr. E. H. Currie, vice-chairman of the board, who stated that the Education Department had given its sanction to the board to erect schools in Lambeth for 22,000 children, and that accommodation for about a third of that number had been provided. Taking London as a whole, the board intended to erect schools sufficient for 80,000 children. To the present date fifty-nine permanent schools had been completed; but before the end of the present year he anticipated that the number would be increased to ninety-nine. With all this extra provision for teaching furnished by the school board, he was glad to say that the voluntary schools were never so full as they were at present, and it appeared to him that there was plenty of room for the two systems to go on side by side.

Last week 2183 births and 1640 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 75 and the deaths 12 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 31 from measles, 52 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 20 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 389 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 524 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing from 178 to 356 in the four preceding weeks. These 524 deaths exceeded by 47 the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years; the only considerable excess occurred in the deaths from diarrhoea. The 52 fatal cases of scarlet fever, of which 28 occurred in East London, showed a marked increase upon those returned in recent weeks. The 26 deaths referred to fever were 18 below the corrected weekly average, and included 6 certified as typhus, 17 as enteric or typhoid, and 3 as simple continued fever. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the eight previous weeks had increased from 21 to 238, further rose to 389 last week, of which 334 were of infants under one year.

A meeting was held, yesterday week, by permission of the Duke of Westminster, in the ball-room of Grosvenor House, for the purpose of raising funds and of initiating a series of ladies' meetings for inducing a larger measure of aid than had as yet been forthcoming for the further exploration of Palestine. Mr. John Macgregor (Rob Roy) took the chair, pointing out the Scriptural importance of the work, in which the Americans bid fair to soon eclipse us, as they have in a short time raised £10,000, and are now organising a special expedition. Lieutenant Conder, R.E., the officer last in charge of the trigonometrical survey, gave an account of the discovery of an ancient Roman city, on Mount Carmel, called Ecbatana, the identification of the Rock of Oreb, and the Wine-press of Zeeb, where the Midianite leaders were slain by the Ephraimites, and pointed out the necessity of the survey being rapidly completed, as Greek cultivators are rapidly modifying the face of the country, and old names and traditions are disappearing. Captain Warren, R.E., who had charge of the underground exploration, gave a brief resumé of what has hitherto been done out of the much that remains to do, and demonstrated the necessity of sufficient funds being raised to send out another officer as a colleague to Lieutenant Conder, whose health has already once given way under the single-handed labour and anxiety of conducting the survey of the country. Mrs. Finn, widow of the late Consul at Jerusalem, was present, and will give the aid of her great local knowledge to the promotion of the ladies' meetings. Many models, plans, photographs, water-colour drawings by Lieutenant Conder, and "squeezes" of inscriptions, including the famous Moabite Stone, were exhibited, and excited much interest amongst the many ladies who were present.

"RETURN OF THE OYSTER-FISHERS."

There was a King of France—the last King of France but one, for he who reigned next was only King of the French—so fond of the succulent mollusc, dear to an epicure's palate, that instead of "Louis Dix-huit," he was sometimes called "Louis des Huitres." With this Royal sanction, if the Legitimist party had been enabled to keep the elder House of Bourbon on the throne, it might have been expected that the oyster-beds of the Normandy coast would have become one of the most august of national institutions. Their produce might have been discussed with ceremonious gravity by the highest official authorities of the State, as a Roman Emperor once submitted his choice turbot to the deliberations of the Senate. The restaurateurs, indeed, have done more than the Restoration for the great oyster interest, while the Bourbons themselves have been ostracised. So, in the Palais Royal as on the Boulevards, the favourite bivalve of that respectable Monarch has been devoured by every bourgeois gourmand with a few spare francs in his purse. In the mean time a French landscape-painter of merit, whose picture is in the Salon of this year in Paris, has rendered with good effect the scene at evening upon the shore of the Channel, where the oyster is reared as on the north shore of Kent. Here all the young women of a village, with a few of their young men, are met as they come back across the wet sands, carrying laden baskets in their hands, from the day's task of collecting these esteemed shellfish, after a period of careful nursing in their oozy beds. Bare feet or wooden sabots tread the soft and cool ground with ease as they pace quietly homeward, content to have earned a night's repose.

THE OPIUM-SMOKERS.

That extremely sensational fragment of a novel called "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," which the late Charles Dickens left off writing on the day of his lamented death, begins and almost breaks off with his descriptions of the hideous vice imported into a certain low quarter of this city by "that heathen Chinese." No reader can have been able to forget those most repulsive scenes of deliberate intoxication with the pernicious drug, to the fumes of which millions of Asiatic mankind are yearly sacrificed. Its effects are to be witnessed in many of the Lascar and Chinese seamen who lodge in the neighbourhood of Ratchiff-highway when discharged from their ships. These unhappy wretches are the frequent customers of such persons as the dreadful hag, with "the real receipt for mixing it," visited by Mr. John Jasper, musician of the Cloisterham Cathedral choir. It is a disgusting subject, upon which there is no occasion to dwell more particularly; but as a notorious fact in the actual life of a class of the riverside population it cannot be wholly ignored. The scene represented in our Illustration is a truthful view of one of those dens of infatuated self-distraction and self-destruction. They are more than a match for the gin-shops of town and beershops in the country, which contribute so greatly to the happiness of England, and which have in China no precise counterpart.



"RETURN OF THE OYSTER-FISHERS." BY F. PERRIN.
FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION.



OPIUM-SMOKING AT THE EAST END OF LONDON.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A short while ago the Prime Minister had a triumph over Mr. Gladstone, when the latter gentleman, deserted by his Liberal friends, had to give up the opposition to the Public Worship Regulation Bill which he had so elaborately organised. A turn of the Parliamentary wheel of fortune having placed the strong Conservative Ministry in a situation of ludicrous humiliation, Mr. Gladstone has had the satisfaction of witnessing this; and, having sung a superb pean over it, he disappeared as suddenly as he reappeared in the legislative arena a few weeks ago. The history of this event is interesting. In the course of the discussion in Committee of the Endowed Schools Bill it appeared that the latter part of it, which was so fiercely contested by the Liberals, was distasteful also to a large section of the Ministerialists, and some representative men—as Sir John Kenna-way, Mr. Hermon, and, above all, Mr. Russell Gurney—openly counselled its withdrawal, stating that they could not vote for it. When Mr. Disraeli at once, and with some significance of expression, assented to the closing of the discussion at twelve o'clock, which at this time of the Session is an extremely early hour, everyone foresaw that which was to come.

Accordingly, on the next day, the Prime Minister presented himself, adopting that manner which, if one was speaking of dress, might be described as *en grande tenue*, and, artfully trying to wrap the Endowed Schools Bill up with other failures, announced in the first instance the extinction of the Land and Judicature Bills, which were always so prominent in the programme of the Session. Then, in a sort of chuckling manner—which was perhaps not altogether assumed, inasmuch as he was throwing over two of his colleagues who had been troublesome to him in the matter of this bill—he announced that, having in a triumphant way got rid of the Endowed Schools Commissioners (which probably he enjoyed, as it was particularly “riling” to Mr. Gladstone on personal grounds), the measure would be docked of the remainder of its clauses, ostensibly for the reason that he himself could no more understand them than the rest of the House. This implied that the only persons who comprehended them were Lord Salisbury, Mr. Hardy, and, perhaps, Lord Sandon. It was a great sacrifice in Mr. Disraeli to render himself liable to ridicule in this way; but he ingeniously made out that he himself was fully impressed with a sense of the ludicrousness of the situation, and laughed at it as much as anyone. Of course Mr. Gladstone thundered out mockery and ridiculed the failure of the Ministerial programme; and off went all and sundry of the Opposition in taunts and twits, Mr. Childers leading off, and pointing out that all the measures mentioned in the Queen's Speech had vanished, except the weakling Liquor Bill. It is a very bold assumption, but it may be supposed that for once Mr. Disraeli was actually under the influence of mortified feelings; but at any rate, when yelping began, he, perhaps not caring to hear “all the little dogs—Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart—bark at him,” left the House, and did not return till the discussion was over. This instance of the Prime Minister having yielded to emotion was followed by another on a subsequent day—on Mr. Forster asking for the third time the names of the three new Charity Commissioners to be appointed under the Endowed Schools Bill. Mr. Disraeli was absolutely petulant in his mode of replying, which is never his way. But he may be forgiven, being, possibly, irritated by the assumption by Mr. Forster of the function of leader of the Opposition, by his perpetual intervention in debate, and still more by his prolix, drawing mode of delivering himself, which is very trying to the patience of those who are obliged to listen to him.

It must be quite incomprehensible to the outer world how distasteful—one had almost said disgusting—to the habits of the House is a Saturday sitting. Such a thing has happened, and it was so fruitless that it is doubtful whether the Government will again try the experiment of endeavouring to get on business in which Irish members are concerned on that day of the week. The list of measures set down might have served for a rehearsal of a scene in a Home-Rule Parliament, and the Irish members proved themselves effective performers. The object was to obstruct all the bills in the programme in order that some of them—Coercion Bills, which it was sought to save from expiring—might be made to lapse by efflux of time. In the outset one of the Irish members, who is a master of elocution and the art of speaking in all its phases, came forward, and on the score of the exhaustion of his class, and their mental (readily granted, no doubt) and physical incapacity to discuss anything on a Saturday, moved that the House should adjourn. The manner in which he put on an appearance of pitiable debility, the feeble tones of his voice, and the languor of his whole frame, which were assumed, formed an inimitable piece of acting. Finding the Government resolute, the Irish members set themselves to pursue the process known as “talking out,” and that with such persistency and vigour that the objects of the Government in having a Saturday sitting were wholly defeated, and some time after seven o'clock they caved in, and their opponents had their wicked will. One gentleman from Ireland had an opportunity—which perhaps will be the only one which he will ever attain—of distinguishing himself; for he talked for three-quarters of an hour, solely with a view to weary out the patience of the Government, and proved himself an apt pupil of the late Mr. Vincent Scully in an art of which that gentleman was a master—that of speaking for any length of time and yet saying nothing.

A notable fact is the subsidence this Session of Mr. Peter Taylor and Sir Charles Dilke. One of their favourite opportunities of venting their quasi-republicanisms used to be when grants to members of the Royal family were in consideration, which they were accustomed to oppose with bitterness, if not violence. Now, on such a proposal being made in reference to Prince Leopold, each of them contented himself with a brief and mild protest and a declaration of being of the same opinion still. Treating of personal incidents, there has lately been one which was amusing, inasmuch as it consisted of the discomfiture of perhaps the most perpetual, lastingly interfering member of the House. For Sir George Balfour evidently considers himself the representative in the House of all mankind; and there is no question, be it ever so large or ever so small, upon which he does not touch, without attaining to the proverbial adornment. He had placed on the paper an amendment on the Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill, which was at least a foot in length, and which was couched in language which may be supposed to have been ancient Scotch, strongly infused with Scottish law phraseology. As soon as he moved it, which he did without reading it, the Chairman, with covert comicality, requested him to read it out; he tried, failed, and was obliged to put in an abstract of it, which a kind friend next him assisted to concoct. It is worthy of note that Mr. Fawcett has been doing his best—and with success—to promote controversy. On every question, with all possible frequency, at all hours, always at inordinate length and in ear-piercing tones of voice, he has been to be seen and heard; and it is to be expected that he will be speaking with unabated vehemence when Black Rod arrives to summon the House for the prorogation. It is believed that, at times, objurgations not loud, but deep, have been uttered on the electors of Hackney for giving him the opportunity of con-

centrating all the speaking that he would have spread over the Session, if he had been returned for Brighton at the general election, into a few weeks.

It was at half-past two one morning that the Appropriation Bill was brought in, so there was little or none of the cheers of joy which usually accompanies its advent, though never was it more welcome than in this, which was to have been a short and easy Session.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Russell inquired, yesterday week, if our Government had remonstrated with that of France on account of aid said to be given by the French authorities to the Carlists, and he was told by Lord Derby that no such remonstrance had been made, nor was it certain that the alleged assistance had been given. Several bills were advanced a stage, amongst them being the Rating Bill and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools Bill, which were severally read the third time.

Attention was drawn by Lord Carlingford, on Monday, to the subject of the appointment of gentlemen to the commission of the peace by lieutenants of counties in Ireland. The Poor-Law Amendment (Removal) Bill was withdrawn; the Statute Law Revision Bill and the Public Health (Ireland) Bill were read the second time; and the Revising Barristers' Payment Bill was read the third time.

During a short sitting on Tuesday the House passed the Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Bill, the Alderney Harbour Bill, the Statute Law Revision Bill, and the Conveyancing and Land Transfer (Scotland) Bill through Committee; and read the Police Force Expenses Bill and the Education Department Orders Bill the second time, and the Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill the third time. The Infanticide Bill was thrown out, at the instance of Lord Redesdale, without a division.

On Thursday the Royal assent was given by commission—the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, and Earl Beauchamp being the Lords Commissioners—to the following bills:—Personation, Powers Law Amendment, Courts (Straits Settlement), Colonial Attorneys and Relief Act Amendment; Board of Trade Arbitration, Inquiries, &c.; Building Societies, Married Women's Property Act (1870) Amendment, Hosiery Manufacture (Wages), Intoxicating Liquors, County of Hertford and Liberty of St. Albans, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, Factories (Health of Women, &c.), with several other public and nineteen private bills. The Sanitary Laws Amendment Bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

When Mr. Disraeli rose, at half-past two, yesterday week, to make the expected statement on the business of the Session, there were few vacant seats on either side of the House. Reviewing the principal measures awaiting progress, the right hon. gentleman easily disposed of the land bills, which, he said, he had long foreseen could not be carried through this Session. The Judicature Bills he had been more hopeful of, but in the present position of affairs, and at the current stage of the Session, he was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that they also must be sacrificed. The Public Worship Regulation Bill he proposed to proceed with on Tuesday, on the report of supply. There remained only the Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill to be considered. He said there had been much misapprehension as to the nature of the bill, owing chiefly to the manner in which it had been drawn up. For himself, he confessed, and it might be an argument in proof of his unfitness for the position he occupied, that though he had given to some of the clauses many anxious and perplexed moments of consideration, he had completely failed in obtaining over them that mastery which he ought to have possessed. After this frank admission, which was received with a burst of laughter and cheers from the Opposition, the House was prepared for the announcement that Government, having obtained the sanction of the House to their proposal for a new Commission, would drop the rest of the bill, reintroducing the remaining clauses next Session. Mr. Gladstone, referring to the Premier's confession of incapacity to understand the bill, observed that it would have been well if the discovery had been made a little earlier. But it did not come too late to relieve the Opposition from the charge of factious obstruction which had been brought against them. He hoped that they should not hear anything more of the pledge to reintroduce the rejected clauses next year—a pledge which, he plainly hinted, had been dictated by Ministerial exigencies and by the necessity of keeping things smooth in the Cabinet. Summing up the results of the debate, he found that the legislation of the country was to be the same, whilst those who had faithfully carried it out were to be the sole victims of the reaction. The case reminded him, he said, of the practice of an ancient nation, who, before they started on a perilous enterprise, were accustomed to erect an altar, and sacrifice victims thereon, in order to propitiate the Fates. The Endowed Schools Commissioners had been called upon to submit to the sacrificial knife, and were offered up by the Conservative Government as an atonement and a reconciliation. Nevertheless, the great body of the Nonconformists were to be congratulated upon the issue of the policy of her Majesty's Government, for the attack upon them had been triumphantly repulsed, the only price paid for victory being the official life of Lord Lyttelton and his colleagues. A miscellaneous conversation followed, in the course of which Mr. Childers summed up the work of the Session in the allegation that the Government had given half an hour longer per diem for drinking in London, and had abolished the Endowed Schools Commissioners. The House then went into Committee on the bill, and, all the clauses other than those which transferred the powers and duties of the Endowed Schools Commissioners to the Charity Commissioners being struck out, the remnant of the bill passed through Committee and was ordered to be reported. The Scotch Church Patronage Bill was the next order, Mr. Edward Jenkins moving an amendment, which was finally withdrawn, and the House went into Committee pro forma just before the suspension of the sitting at seven o'clock. Shortly after resuming, at nine o'clock, the House went into Committee on the bill. The debate lingered some hours around the section of clause 3 which directed that the right of voting in the election of ministers to vacant churches should be vested in “the communicants and other members of the congregation.” There were no less than seven amendments on the paper, each pointing to a different solution of the difficulty. Eventually the last of the amendments was negatived, and the section of the clause was passed with no other than a verbal alteration.

The House held a sitting on Saturday, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of considering the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill on the motion for second reading, and several other measures relating to Ireland. The above-named bill was objected to by Irish members on account of its containing two of the so-called Coercion Bills for Ireland, and a warm debate took place, which lasted till past seven o'clock, when the bill was read the second time by a large majority. The Post Office Savings Banks Bill and the Fines Act (Ireland) Bill were read the second time, and the Royal (late Indian) Ordnance Corps Compensation Bill and

the Valuation (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill were passed through Committee.

On Monday the case of Mr. Cheyne, R.N., was brought forward, the state of the accounts of the Church Temporalities Commission was discussed, and the subject of accidents in collieries was also debated; the last votes in Supply were moved, and a number of supplementary votes in the Civil Service and Miscellaneous Estimates were taken. On the votes in aid of local taxation there was a considerable amount of desultory discussion; and in answer to Mr. Fawcett, who was apprehensive that serious inroads have been made on the Budget surplus, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a detailed account of the effect of the supplemental votes on the Budget Estimate, the result of which was to show that the savings in the contributions to the Local Taxation and the Supplemental Estimates almost balance each other, and the surplus remains within £3000 of his original calculation—viz., £400,000. On the supplemental vote for the National Gallery, some criticisms of Mr. T. Hankey drew from Mr. Disraeli a spirited defence of the recent purchases, and especially of the picture by Piero della Francesca. On the motion of Mr. Newdegate, an address was agreed to for copies of all laws relating to monastic institutions in the principal Roman Catholic countries in Europe. The United States and Canada were included in the list at the suggestion of Mr. Errington, and, at that of Mr. Newdegate himself, the empire of Brazil. The Land Titles and Transfer Bill was withdrawn, and the Real Property Vendors and Purchasers Bill and the Real Property Limitation Bill were passed through Committee. Amongst a number of measures which were advanced a stage was the Endowed Schools Bill, which was considered on report. The Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill was taken in Committee, and passed that stage.

On the second reading of Prince Leopold's Annuity Bill, on Tuesday, Sir C. Dilke drew attention to the fact that, since the House had been called upon last year to agree to a similar bill, an Act of Parliament had been passed giving the Queen power to hold property from which such provision as that now sought to be made might well be drawn. The hon. Baronet was content to place this fact on record, though he was willing to divide the House in opposition to the bill if any of his friends thought such a course desirable. Mr. Scourfield having read some anonymous testimony to the superiority of the English Constitution over the American in point of cheapness, the bill was read the second time. On the report of Supply being brought up, Sir Thomas Chambers called attention to the expediency of the establishment of associations for trading purposes conducted by employes of the Government “under the name of co-operative supply associations.” Mr. Forsyth supported the view taken by the Common Serjeant; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that the hon. and learned gentleman had not pointed out how the difficulty was to be met. There was a good deal to be said on both sides, and the right hon. gentleman was not prepared to suggest a settlement. At half-past six the House resolved itself into Committee on the Regulation of Public Worship Bill, with which progress was made with an absence of heat and a consequent rapidity unknown in former phases of the bill. One or two divisions took place, amongst the most important being one whereby Mr. Holt obtained an alteration in clause 9 giving the right of appeal to the Archbishop in the event of parties desirous of putting in action the powers of the bill finding the Bishop unwilling to take up their complaint. A long discussion took place on clause 19, the last in the bill, which proposed to exempt from its operation certain University and other semi-private chapels. In deference to the expression of the wishes of the majority of the Committee, Mr. Russell Gurney agreed to the omission of the clause. Mr. Beresford-Hope strongly objected, but, on a division, was beaten by 200 votes against 53. Amongst the new clauses proposed was one by Mr. Beresford-Hope bringing Bishops within the operation of the bill, and providing for dealing with their shortcomings. This also led to a somewhat lively debate, culminating in a division, by which the clause was rejected by 173 votes against 65. Mr. Dillwyn divided the Committee in the endeavour to eliminate schedule A (requiring the parishioner to be a member of the Church of England) from the bill, and found himself in a minority of 41 against 170. This was the last division, and, the schedules and preamble having been agreed to, the bill passed through Committee; Mr. Disraeli giving notice that on the report he would introduce a clause providing for the salary of the Judge. The Appropriation Bill was read the first time.

Prince Leopold's Annuity Bill was passed through Committee on Wednesday. Lord G. Hamilton moved the second reading of the India Councils Bill, the object of which is to appoint an additional member of the Council specially charged with the direction of public works. Mr. Fawcett moved as an amendment that, in the absence of information touching the opinion of the Viceroy of India, it would be inexpedient to proceed with the bill. A debate followed, the bill being finally read the second time by 171 votes against 52. A resolution, as the basis of a clause in the Public Worship Regulation Bill, authorising the payment of the salary of the Judge created by the bill, was agreed to; the Appropriation Bill was read the second time; the Regimental Exchange Bill was withdrawn; and the Great Seal Offices Bill was passed through Committee.

Mr. Cross on Thursday proposed a series of resolutions (which were made standing orders) having for their object to remove fifteen or more houses occupied by the labouring classes to provide adequate accommodation elsewhere for the tenants so displaced. In reply to Mr. Vance, Mr. Bourke stated when the news was received at the Foreign Office respecting the capture of Mr. Haselden, the Secretary of State sent a telegram to our Chargé-d'Affaires at Madrid directing him to apply to the Spanish Government for the release of Mr. Haselden. Subsequently, the release of that gentleman was obtained upon the payment of a considerable sum by way of ransom. The Spanish Government will be urged to do all in their power to obtain repayment of the money, and to capture the brigands. In reply to Mr. Richard, Mr. Bourke said that the Government had heard that Italian and German subjects had received compensation from the Spanish Government for losses at Carthage, and the Foreign Secretary had communicated with the Spanish Government on the subject of English claims, and hoped to receive a satisfactory answer. Prince Leopold's Annuity Bill was read the third time and passed, after a protest from Mr. Burt. Mr. Disraeli announced the names of the new Charity Commissioners:—Mr. Longley, the Chief Inspector of the Local Government Board, Canon Robinson, and Lord Clinton. On the order of the day for Committee on the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill a lengthened discussion took place, in which the Irish members principally took part, many of them complaining of the renewal of coercion Acts in a summary form, without due consideration or justification. The bill, however, was ultimately advanced a stage.

Monday next is a bank holiday.

The Caithness line of railway was opened on Tuesday. There were three through trains each way, and all worked well.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There can be no question that on Tuesday and Wednesday last the Goodwood Meeting did not maintain its reputation. This could scarcely be owing to the absence of the Duke of Richmond, for Goodwood House was occupied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and an illustrious party; or to the recent betting prosecutions, for ready-money transactions progressed as briskly as ever, though more quietly than of yore; so we must attribute the undoubted falling off to the long spell of dry weather, by which many horses have been completely "stumped up," and trainers have wisely given up the attempt to prepare others and till later in the season. The meeting commenced very inauspiciously with heavy rain, but it soon ceased, and since then the weather has been as favourable as possible. Three such speedy horses as Ecossais, Thunder, and Lowlander are rarely seen in the Craven Stakes; and the defeat of the last named, after his triple victory at Ascot, created quite a sensation. It may be that the Ascot course is peculiarly suited to him; still, 10st. 2lb. is a very crushing weight, and, as he looked light and cantered sluggishly, he is probably not quite himself. Ecossais, as usual, declined to make much effort at the finish, so Thunder had not much trouble in adding one more to his long list of successes. The rich Ham Stakes only brought two to the post—M. Lefevre's Regalade (a grandly-bred daughter of Trumpeter and Regalia) and Prince Soltykoff's New Holland. Odds were laid on the latter; but the French filly won from start to finish, and, as she was by no means up to the mark, we trust that she may win many a good race for her owner, who has experienced most heart-breaking luck this season, his horses having run second in nearly seventy races. Twenty-five ran for the Stewards' Cup, which is scarcely so large a field as usual for this very popular "fly race." The moment the flag fell, Chingachgook (6 st. 10lb.) dashed to the front and soon held lead of half a dozen lengths, with Modena (7 st. 11lb.) second; and these positions were maintained till reaching the distance, when Modena caught the leader, and, leaving him at every stride, won by four lengths. Princess Theresa (6 st. 10lb.) was a bad third; but as everything, except the first and second, was eased a long way from home, no reliance can be placed on the positions obtained by the other competitors. Fraulein (6 st. 4lb.), a four-year-old half-sister to Lemnos, was made a hot favourite, and Novateur (6 st. 11lb.) and The Pearl (7 st. 6lb.) were also much fancied; but Thorn (9 st. 2lb.) was the only one that ever appeared able to go the pace with Modena and Chingachgook, and his weight stopped him in the dip. It will be remembered that Modena, with 3lb. more on her back, was second to Sister Helen for this same race last year, though since then her form has been wretched. Six very smart two-year-olds ran for the Lavant Stakes, and Telescope, who was the only one of the party burdened with the full penalty of 6lb., scored an easy win. He does great credit to his sire, Speculum; and must be considered about the best two-year-old that has appeared in public this season, with the probable exception of Galopin. Chaplet did not at all maintain her early reputation, and Fille du Ciel, an own sister to Reine, appears very moderate.

The weather on Wednesday was simply perfect, and the usual Goodwood picnic parties were as numerous as ever on the lawn. Shortly after Pique, the newly-named filly by Parmesan-Columbine, had upset the odds laid on the moderate Volturro for the Drawing-Room Stakes, a field of fourteen was telegraphed for the Goodwood Stakes. A more moderate lot never contested an important handicap, and the array of hoods, blinkers, and bandages was very alarming. After several attempts, a good start was effected; and, when they had gone about half a mile, Indian Ocean (7 st. 8lb.) took up the running in order to make the most of his light weight. He kept in front till half-way down the hill, when he was beaten, and Petition (5 st. 10lb.) passed him. She retired just outside the distance, leaving Redworth (7 st. 7lb.) and Cambuslang (7 st. 6lb.) racing together, and appearing to have the race between them, until Scamp (6 st. 8lb.) came with a tremendous rush, and won cleverly by a neck. Redworth was beaten three lengths for second place, and only finished a head in front of Petition. The Cathedral—Nubush filly beat Slumber and some very speedy animals in the Bognor Stakes, in which Lemnos and Glenalmond ran very badly. It is quite clear that the latter is an absurdly over-rated animal, and we are not likely to hear much more of him in connection with the St. Leger. The Findon Stakes was equally disastrous to backers, as they supported Stray Shot against the field; but she could only finish a bad third to Woodlands and Galba, the former of whom started at 10 to 1, and beat the French representative by a short head, after a grand set-to between Gaofer and Fordham. Prince Arthur made an unsuccessful first appearance in this race. He is a fine-looking colt, by Blair Athol from Lady Betty, an own sister to Lady Elizabeth, so ought to have a fine turn of speed; but he is still very backward, and may see a much better day.

On Thursday six ran for the Goodwood Cup, which was won by Doncaster, with Kaiser second and Miss Toto third. There was not a very large attendance at Mr. T. E. Walker's sale at Middle Park last Saturday, still there was an extensive foreign commission, and, on the whole, good prices were obtained. The twelve yearlings made the favourable average of 255 gs.; but this good result was solely due to a filly by Blair Athol—Seclusion (Hermit's dam), who was knocked down to Porter, the trainer, buying for his new master, Mr. F. Gretton, for 2000 gs., the highest price ever paid for a yearling filly. She is a beautiful animal, with fine size and substance, and likely to repay the plucky investment. The brood mares sold exceedingly well. Mr. W. Blenkiron gave 2500 gs. for Seclusion, with a filly foal by Vespasian; 1300 gs. for Pandore and her Rosicrucian filly; and 750 gs. for Penance, with a colt and by Trumpeter. M. Cavaliero bought Juliette for 580 gs., and the other prices were considerably smaller. There was no bid for Vespasian while he was in the ring, but afterwards Mr. Blenkiron gave 3000 gs. for this splendid son of Newminster, and he will be located at Middle Park.

We must be contented with a very brief glance at the cricket of the past few days. At the end of last week the Gentlemen and Players brought off their conquering match at Prince's, which the former won by 60 runs. This result was almost entirely due to the fine play of Messrs. W. G. and G. F. Grace, the former of whom scored 23 and 110, and the latter 93 and 12; while the elder brother took no less than ten wickets. For the Players A. Shaw and Morley took eight and nine wickets respectively; and the most successful batsmen were Jupp (42 and 21), Charlwood (85 and 11), and A. Shaw (54 and 5). On the same day Yorkshire beat England in a single innings; but, as may be imagined, the latter eleven was by no means a representative one, as so many of the best players were engaged at Prince's. The "big county" fared very badly indeed against Gloucestershire, and had to succumb in a single innings, with 94 runs to the bad. Not one of the Yorkshiremen made a good score at either attempt, Messrs. W. G. and G. F. Grace taking eleven and six wickets respectively; while Mr. W. G. Grace (167) and Mr. F. Townsend (66) did most of the run-getting. It should be mentioned that Yorkshire was placed at a great disadvantage by losing the services of Hill, the crack

bowler, who had to retire at an early stage of the game through illness.

Messrs. Burroughes and Watts have recently presented a handsome piece of plate to be held by the champion at pyramids, and the first contest for it took place last Friday week. The players were John Roberts, jun., and W. Cook, and the latter won by eleven games to his opponent's nine. Neither man seemed quite in his best form. Cook, who starts for a tour in America on the 25th inst., is thus champion both at billiards and pyramids.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

It is now twenty-three years since we chronicled the wonderful performances of the far-famed America, which vessel, built by the late George Steers, of Green Point, Long Island, was specially constructed with a view of testing the relative superiority of British and American yachts. The excitement caused by the advent of the Yankee schooner gave an impetus to yachting which it has never lost; and, from being a sport confined to a select few, mostly in the upper classes of society, it has gradually come to be recognised as a thoroughly national pastime, vying in popularity with the turf, cricket, or rowing. The change that was inaugurated in the models of our yachts by the advent of the America has been much exaggerated, considering that the Mosquito, which was built long before the Yankees thought of competing with us for the championship of the yachting world, combined within her lines all the characteristics of one of our most modern racers; the only difference being that the later productions of our yacht-builders are made longer and narrower than their predecessors. This, however, is merely owing to the endeavours that are made to cheat the tonnage measurement. As our readers are aware, the Royal Thames rule takes no cognisance of the actual depth of the vessel, but substitutes half the breadth as a dimension wherewith to calculate the tonnage. We do not think that the Thames rule is the acme of perfection, but we must allow that it has resulted in bringing out some very fine specimens of naval architecture. In fact, it is a question whether such cracks as the Cetonia, Corinne, or Sea Belle could be beaten by vessels constructed under any other system of measurement. The Americans have altered and re-altered their rules in this respect several times, but without arriving at any practical benefit either way. However, this year the Enchantress, built by Messrs. Fish in 1871, has thrown down the gauntlet to British yachtsmen, and, in company with the Faustine, another American schooner, started for Havre last week, for the purpose of taking part in the Grand International race that was announced to come off from Havre Roads to Southsea. The match was under the joint supervision of the Royal Albert Yacht Club and the Yacht Club de France, the latter, however, giving the prizes; and we must say that, as far as the value of the prizes is concerned, our neighbours across the Channel have completely put into the shade the best of our English clubs. The first prize, a splendid work of art, was valued at £320, and the second prize was a cup worth £30. Besides the above there were other minor prizes. Great interest was manifested in the yachting world when it became known that both the Americans had entered; and yachtsmen, specials, and sporting men generally flocked to Havre to see the meeting between the champion craft of England and America. Although the Sappho has never yet met the Enchantress, the latter is considered the fastest of the two. It must be noted en passant that the latter has just been lengthened 13 ft. by the stern at Cowes; whether she is improved or not remains to be seen. To our eye she appears to be overdone with dead wood aft. Her stern is cut up to nothing, the planks of the run being almost jammed together. When she is running she drags her quarters right under water. Besides, even to a non-nautical eye, she appears to have a weak look abaft. Be this as it may, she has so far failed to sustain the reputation she had gained in the United States; for in a match from Havre out to sea and back against the English yachts Corinne, Florida, Cetonia, Hironde, and Gertrude, the Enchantress came in fourth, being beaten by the Corinne, which took the first prize, the Florida, and the Cetonia. The start for the race to Southsea was fixed for Monday the 27th, and the following were the entries:—

Yacht.	Rig.	Tons.	Owners.	Nationality.
Cetonia	schooner	202	W. Turner, Esq.	English
Florida	yawl	136	W. Jessop, Esq.	Do.
Gwendolin ..	schooner	179	Major Ewing.	Do.
Gertrude	yawl	68	J. Watt, Esq.	Do.
Corinne	schooner	165	N. Wood, Esq.	Do.
Corinne	yawl	70	— Quilter, Esq.	Do.
Hironde	schooner	120	P. Russell, Esq.	American
Faustine	schooner	326	W. Loubat, Esq.	Do.
Enchantress ..	schooner	23	M. Cardon.	French
Chambord ..	cutter	40	D. le Roy.	Do.
Mésange	cutter	40	L. Baque.	Do.
Scapin	cutter	31		

Of these the Gertrude did not put in an appearance. The start was arranged for four o'clock p.m., in order to give the French committee an opportunity of inviting the yacht-owners to a déjeuner at Frascati's on the morning of the race. However, they might have saved themselves the trouble, for the invitation was civilly but firmly declined. The steamer that had been chartered by the committee for the purpose of accompanying the match got under way from the Grand Quai at 2.30, but it was not until five o'clock that the yachts were in any sort of order, and even then their positions were not by any means good. The start was a flying one, the yachts crossing an imaginary line between the committee steamer, the Orne, and the flagstaff on Cape le Hève. The signal to cross was a gun from the French gun-boat Cuvier, and fifteen minutes were allowed for all to pass this imaginary starting-post. The first to get by was the Hironde, at 5h. 21 min. 17 sec.; followed by the Florida, at 5h. 22 min. 45 sec.; Cetonia, 5h. 23 min. 43 sec.; Mésange, 5h. 24 min. 46 sec.; Scapin, 5h. 26 min. 18 sec.; Gwendolin, 5h. 27 min. 20 sec.; Enchantress, 5h. 28 min.; Faustine, 5h. 33 min. 38 sec.; and Corinne and Comte de Chambord, at 5h. 36 min. 51 sec. A light topsail breeze was blowing N. by E., and they all stood off on the starboard tack, their course being about N.N.W. Considering the lightness of the breeze, it was a matter of comment that they did not pack on all the flying kites they could carry; but the weather looked dirty, and nobody could tell what it might be. Enchantress had two jib-headed topsails aloft, but she compensated for it by setting an immense jib-topsail, the biggest we ever saw on a yacht. Soon after the start they all set jib topsails, and the wind broke them off a bit, necessitating a pull on the sheets all round. This was just what the Florida wanted, for she soon showed to windward of the whole fleet. The Cetonia and Enchantress were making a good race of it, the latter, by-the-by, seemingly reaching a long way to leeward. As the evening drew on the Corinne began gradually overhauling the others, and, after a bit of a luffing match with the Gwendolin, got away and joined the leaders. Shortly after dark the Corinne set her spinakers and showed clear of the whole fleet. The wind now fell off very light, and shifted about a great deal, so much so that it was quite a matter of luck

as far as leading was concerned. It was not until about half-past one a.m. that the true wind came out steady from the south-west. At this time Corinne was ahead, Enchantress next, and Gwendolin third; the rest well together. From this time until half-past six in the morning nothing more was seen of the racing craft, the steamer having reached Southsea and anchored off the mark-boat. At 6.30 we distinguished two of the yachts off the Nab, tearing along at a great pace, and evidently engaged in a desperate struggle. On they came, almost smothered in foam. It was soon seen that they were the Enchantress and Corinne, and as they passed Bembridge a sharp squall, accompanied with rain, came on. The Enchantress heeled over to it until her lee side was completely buried. The Corinne, to leeward of the gigantic American, was regularly becalmed for a moment; but, on the Enchantress getting by, the sudden gust that struck the Corinne took both topmast heads short off at the rigging, bringing the topsails down on the gaffs, and the main-gaff was snapped off about a third from the end. However, it was too near the goal to effect her chances of the first prize, and as she came gallantly on she received quite an ovation from the numbers of craft that had collected to witness the coming in. The yachts were timed by the secretary of the Royal Albert Yacht Club as follow:—

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Enchantress ..	7	21	40	Hironde	8	43	35
Corinne	7	33	29	Faustine	9	1	20
Gwendolin ..	7	53	15	Mésange	9	23	10
Cetonia	7	54	56	Scapin	9	38	30
Florida	8	12	45	Chambord ..	9	49	50

The Corinne consequently wins the first prize by several minutes, the Florida the second, and the Mésange the third, as well as the special prize given to French yachts. The time for tonnage was the Albert scale of 15 sec. per ton, over a forty-eight mile course. The first prize is a pair of silver statuettes, "Les Gladiateurs," the silver alone being worth £120. The Americans will be surprised at the defeat of the Enchantress, and very likely the Sappho will be fitted out to recover the prestige which the Yankees have undoubtedly lost by the defeat of the former.

BURNING OF THE LIVERPOOL LANDING-STAGE.

The landing-stage on the Mersey was almost totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The fire broke out at three in the afternoon, and was burning till early on Wednesday morning. The whole length of the stage, which had been recently completed by the addition of a new portion adjoining the old George's and the more recent Prince's stage, was nearly a quarter of a mile, and the cost of the structure was a quarter of a million sterling. It is conjectured that the origin of the fire was a gas explosion underneath the newly-added portion, which was being fitted with gaspipes. The fire spread quickly underneath the deck of the stage, catching the timber-work over the pontoon. A few weeks since the George's stage was moved and united with the Prince's stage, and a structure was thus formed that was unrivalled in the world. It was upwards of 2000 ft. in length, and joined by seven bridges, one of which, the pontoon bridge, is 590 ft. in length and 38 ft. in breadth. The principle adopted in the construction of the Prince's and George's stages was employed in that of the additions that were made to it, the woodwork of which was impregnated with creosote for the purpose of rendering it less liable to the action of the water, and tar was plentifully used between the planks and elsewhere, and this, of course, made the upper part of the structure exceedingly inflammable. Our Number next week will, probably, contain illustrations of the scene.

A ball took place, on Tuesday night, at the mess-room at Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, given by Colonel Williams and the officers of the Royal Marine Artillery. More than 500 invitations were issued.

At a recent conversazione of the Welsh Choral Union a testimonial, consisting of a bust of herself and a gold bracelet studded with diamonds, was presented to Miss Edith Wynne. Much enthusiasm accompanied the presentation.

It is stated in the *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed Mr. William Watson, advocate, her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland, in the room of Mr. John Millar, who has received the appointment of one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.

The National Artillery Meeting will take place next week, the camp at Shoeburyness being formally opened on Monday. About 1200 men will take part in the competitions, for which prizes amounting to nearly £700 are offered. Colonel Godby, R.A., will be in command of the camp.

Beckett Park, the country residence of Viscount Barrington, was, on Wednesday, placed at the disposal of the members of the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways' Provident Association, who celebrated their nineteenth annual fête in aid of their widows and orphans' fund.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Thursday week, a trial which lasted over four days was brought to a conclusion. Several cousins of the late Mr. George Scott Blantyre, farmer, Lanarkshire, sought to set aside his will, by which he had left his whole estate, amounting to about £180,000, to his wife and Dr. Coats, Glasgow. The jury gave a verdict for the defenders.

At the Wesleyan Conference at Camborne, on Wednesday, the Rev. William Morley Punshon was elected president by a large majority. He received 220 votes, against 43 for the Rev. William Arthur, 27 for Mr. Alexander Macaulay, 19 for Mr. Gervase Smith, 16 for Mr. William B. Page, and 11 for Mr. Thomas Llewellyn. For the Conference secretaryship the Rev. Gervase Smith was elected by even a larger majority, receiving 204 votes. The three vacancies in the Legal Hundred were filled up by the Rev. Richard Roberts and Henry J. Holland on nomination and the Rev. Hugh Jones by seniority. We intend to give a portrait of Mr. Punshon next week.

Ten thousand Forest of Dean miners, with their friends and some employers, assembled, last Saturday, to celebrate their third annual demonstration. Twenty lodges joined the gathering, headed by bands and banners. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., sent a telegram excusing his attendance owing to an engagement on the Labour Commission. Mr. Halliday said the South Staffordshire strike had cost the miners £50,000.—It has been resolved by the Scotch ironmasters to blow-in about three-fourths of the furnaces which were damped down during the late strike. Over a hundred will be re-lighted.—A very significant resolution was passed, on Monday, by the executive council of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union. The council declares that, in face of the harsh and prolonged lock-out of the farm labourers in the eastern counties, the committee cannot feel justified in supporting them in enforced idleness indefinitely, nor can they seek public support continually while the harvest is waiting to be gathered. The committee, therefore, place migration and emigration at the disposal of the labourers, with the alternative of depending upon their own resources. It is added that the secretary will take measures to obtain additional facilities for emigration.



THE LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET.



MR. W. R. CALLENDER, M.P. FOR MANCHESTER.



MR. PULESTON, M.P. FOR DEVONPORT.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The portraits of two members of the House of Commons who were elected for the first time at the commencement of this Session are published in addition to those which have before appeared in our Journal.

Mr. William Romaine Callender, who was elected for the city of Manchester in the place of Mr. Jacob Bright, is eldest son of the late Mr. W. R. Callender, of Manchester. His mother was Hannah, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Pope, of London. He was born in 1825. Mr. Callender is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire, and a merchant and manufacturer at Bolton and Manchester. He married, in 1849, Miss Hannah Mayson, only daughter of Mr. John Mayson, of Manchester. Mr. Callender now sits in Parliament for the first time, and supports the Conservative interest.

Mr. John Henry Puleston, of Marden Park, Surrey, and of Brynigion, North Wales, is a partner in the London banking-house of M'Culloch and Co., of Lombard-street. He is eldest son of the late Mr. John Puleston, of Plas Newydd, near Ruthin, Wales, and was born in the year 1830. He was edu-

cated at the grammar school of Ruthin, and subsequently at King's College School, London. In 1857 he married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Edward Lloyd, of Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire. He resided many years in the United States, where he was actively engaged in journalism and in financial business. He has therefore a perfect familiarity with American interests, and his election has been favourably commented on by the American press. He was invited to contest the representation of his native county, Denbighshire, as the colleague of Sir W. W. Wynn, but declined. Mr. Puleston belongs to the Conservative party.

The Portrait of Mr. Callender is from a photograph by Mr. A. Brothers, of Manchester, and that of Mr. Puleston from one by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE CHINA TEA TRADE.

A few years ago the cargoes of tea sent from China to London were carried by sailing clipper-ships, which came round the Cape of Good Hope. They were built for the most rapid passages—to race against each other with the first teas of the season; the merchants giving a prize of 10 per cent on the

price of the tea. We have sometimes noticed this annual competition, and given an illustration of the winning ship. But the practice has been changed since the opening of the Suez Canal. A new class of swift powerful steamers have taken the place of the sailing racers. The passage is now accomplished in little more than one third of the time it formerly occupied. We give an example of the steamers now employed. It is the screw steamer Glenartney, belonging to the "Glen" line, which comprises also the Glenfalloch, the Glenearn, the Glenlyon, the Glenroy, the Glengyle, the Gleneagles, and the Glenfinlas. The managing owners are Messrs. M'Gregor, Gow, and Co., East India Avenue. It was the Glenartney that made the fastest run, arriving first with this season's teas. Her time from Woosung to London, including all stoppages for coal, was only forty-four days. This ship, as well as the others of the same line, was built in the Clyde, by the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company (Limited). Her dimensions are—330 ft. long, 35 ft. broad, and 25 ft. deep; her burden is 2106 gross tonnage; the engines are of 330-horse power nominal. She is commanded by Captain John Kay, well known as a successful competitor in the days of the China sailing-clippers.



THE SCREW-STEAMER GLENARTNEY, THE FIRST CHINA TEA-SHIP OF THE SEASON.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The "Exchange Flags," at Liverpool, is the name for that paved space, between the Town-hall and the Exchange, surrounded on three sides by the arcades of the last-mentioned building. Here a bronze group of statues representing Nelson, Britannia, Fame, and Death is constantly exhibiting a theatrical performance that should inspire the cotton-jobbers with noble sentiments of patriotic and heroic virtue. Whether this moral effect be actually produced in their minds by the elaborate artistic allegory cast in twenty-two tons of metal is a good deal more than we should like to say. But it may safely be affirmed that they are not men of soul so dead as to regard with abject indifference the prospect of a rise of three eighths of a farthing per pound in the current price either of Sea Island or of Surat, or of any middling quality. This is as it should be, for it is well known that the glory and prosperity of our country depend solely upon the chances of Lancashire men getting a large profit by speculative transactions in the only commodity needful to the welfare of mankind. In Manchester, as well as in Liverpool, it is by the buying and selling of the raw material to advantage, not by the manufacture of yarns and cloths, that the ambitious man of business hopes to make his fortune speedily; and this operation has sometimes been carried on with immense success in times when the spindles and looms were standing idle. As the grand dépôt of American, Indian, Egyptian, and every other cotton for the world's market, Liverpool commands a share of whatever is got by spinning and weaving the fleecy fibre in most of the factories in Europe. One consequence of this commercial position is the presence, among those assembled on certain days at the Exchange, of gentlemen of diverse nations—Englishmen and Scotchmen, Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Swiss, Germans, Italians, and Greeks, with not a few Americans, from New York or New Orleans, each keeping a keen eye to the requirements of his own particular mercantile connection. The brokers, who are ready to buy or sell for anybody on commission, show the greatest activity in quest of employment. Bargains to the amount of thousands of pounds sterling are concluded in three minutes' talk, for every man is presumed to know his own mind, or that of his principal, without need of further deliberation. No written agreement passes between the parties, but each of them may, if he pleases, jot down the amount of their transaction, five hundred bales of Wallamulla at tenpence-halfpenny, or whatever it be, in his little pocket-book, to be entered in the diary at his counting-house after luncheon. It rarely happens that there is any dispute afterwards, either with brokers or with merchants, upon the existence of the bargain or upon its terms, though neither party has a witness to call. A sense of honour which is derived wholly from social considerations of their common interest will prevent even an individual rogue from breaking his word on the Exchange Flags. They are unanimous at least in this—that they cotton to each other.

Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., reports, as the result of a chemical examination of the waters supplied to the metropolis during July, that the Chelsea, Southwark, Lambeth, and New River Companies delivered water which was "slightly turbid and contained living organisms." In the East London Company's water the evidence of previous sewage or animal contamination had been "obliterated by long storage." The water supplied by the Kent Company from deep chalk wells was again "clear, transparent, and wholesome."

A PUPIL WANTED by a DENTAL SURGEON.—For particulars address O. C. care of Mr. BUTCHER, 4, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

A FIRST-HAND DRESSMAKER WANTED, thoroughly competent to fit and manage a work-room.—Apply personally to Mr. SHARP, 256, Regent-street, London.

THE TURRET PRINTING OFFICES. NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MACLURE and MACDONALD, Lithographers to the Queen, beg to intimate that their accommodation in Walbrook being insufficient to meet the urgent demands of their rapidly increasing business, they have selected the best and most suitable piece of land (for space, light, and air) in Queen Victoria-street, and have built upon it a perfect printing office, with all the means and appliances which long experience and the exigencies of their business demand, thus enabling them to produce their work rapidly, economically, and efficiently; while every department is under the immediate personal superintendence of Mr. MacLure and Mr. Macdonald, junior.—The Turret Printing Offices, Queen Victoria-street (west of the Mansion House Station).

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE. PULVERMACH'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, BATTERIES, RECENTLY IMPROVED. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris and other Medical Authorities in England and abroad.

The remarkable efficacy of these self-applicable Voltaic arrangements is so widely known, that in contradistinction to those unprincipled advertisements who publish statements solely on their own authority, Mr. Pulvermacher need only refer to the statements of others, comprising many great authorities, whose unimpeachable testimonies in favour of the marvellous curative power of his Medico-Galvanic system are too numerous for insertion here. These are compiled in the pamphlet, "Galvanism, Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," sent post-free for three stamps. This mass of evidence is supplemented by the following paragraph recently found in the standard work (p. 76, 1867) of John King, M.D., Clinical Professor of Obstetrics, at Cincinnati:—"These Chains are very useful in many Nervous disorders:—Muscular Debility, Hemiplegia, Paralysis, Central Paralysis, Spinal Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Stiff Joints, Hysteria, Hysteria Paralytica (Defence Nervous). For further information and price-list apply to J. L. PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—MR. G. H. JONES (Doctor of Dental Surgery by diploma), of 57, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury (immediately opposite the British Museum), constructs an improved description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which he adapts on his painless system. Consultations from Ten till Five.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

FRANCES. By MORTIMER COLLINS. A ROSE IN JUNE. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. 2 vols., 18s. SPELL-BOUND. By ALICE KING. Author of "Queen of Hearts." 3 vols. MARIAN'S TRUST. By the Author of "Ursula's Love Story." 3 vols. ROUGH HEWN. By Mrs. DAY. Author of "From Birth to Bridal." 3 vols. HERST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

HOW TO TELL THE PARTS OF SPEECH. or, Easy Lessons in English Grammar. By the Rev. EDWIN A. ABBOTT, D.D., Head Master of the City of London School. 2s. in cloth.

Also, a Tenth Thousand of **HOW TO WRITE CLEARLY:** Rules and Exercises on English Composition. By the Rev. EDWIN A. ABBOTT, D.D. 1s. 6d. in cloth.

And a Fifth Thousand of **LATIN PROSE THROUGH ENGLISH** IDIOMS: Rules and Exercises in Latin Prose Composition. By the Rev. EDWIN A. ABBOTT, D.D. 2s. 6d. in cloth.

And a Seventh Thousand of **ENGLISH LESSONS FOR ENGLISH** PEOPLE. By the Rev. EDWIN A. ABBOTT, D.D., and J. R. SEELEY, M.A. 4s. 6d., cloth. LONDON: SEELEY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY, 51, Fleet-street.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF THE WALLBRIDGE MISCELLANIES. Just published, crown 8vo, 200 pp., cloth, bevelled edges, price 5s.

THE WALLBRIDGE MISCELLANIES: Tales, Sketches, Essays, &c. By "ARTHUR WALLBRIDGE." Including "Torrington Hall" and "The Council of Four: a Game at Definitions." LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO.

MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY. THREE FEATHERS. By the Author of "A Daughter of Heth," &c., is commenced in the CORNHILL MAGAZINE for AUGUST.

Now ready (One Shilling), No. 176, **THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE** for AUGUST, with Illustrations by George Du Maurier and Helen Paterson. CONTENTS. Three Feathers. (With an Illustration.) I.—Master Harry. II.—Home Again. III.—Res Anguste Domi. IV.—The Last Look Back. St. Thomas. Victor Hugo's Romances. A Rose in June. Chaps. XVI., XVII., XVIII. Robert Routhy's Second Wife. Melancholia. Far from the Madding Crowd. (With an Illustration.) XXXIV.—Home Again. A Juggler. XXXV.—At an Upper Window. XXXVI.—Wealth in Jeopardy: the Revel. XXXVII.—The Storm: the Two Together. XXXVIII.—Rain: one Solitary meets Another. LONDON: SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE, No. 178, for AUGUST. Price One Shilling. CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER. 1. "Victor Hugo's Dramas." By Camille Barrère. 2. "Castle Daly: The Story of an Irish Home Thirty Years Ago." Chapters XVII.—XVIII. 3. "Addressee at Cheshunt College." By the Dean of Westminster. 4. "The Convent of San Marco." II. "The Frate." 5. "Church Reform: Local Government." 6. "On the Perception of the Invisible." By G. F. Rodwell. 7. "Foundling Hospitals in Italy." By Lady Amberley. 8. "Grouping of Plants." By H. Evershed. 9. "Pictura Poesis." By the Bishop of Derry. 10. "The Civil Service of India." By W. B. Spooner.

THE ART-JOURNAL for AUGUST (price 2s. 6d.) contains the following LINE ENGRAVINGS: I. THE TITHE-COLLECTOR'S RETURN. After G. J. Vibert. II. LEAR AND CORDELIA. After Marcus Stone. III. THE GRANDFATHER'S GRAVE. After J. C. Thom. LITERARY CONTENTS: Life on the Upper Thames. By H. R. Robertson. Illustrated. The Green Vaults of Dresden. By Professor Gruener. Illustrated. British Art-Manufactures. Illustrated. Venetian Painters. By W. B. Scott. On the Progress of our Art-Industries. By Prof. Archy. LONDON: VINTAGE and CO., Ivy-lane; and all Booksellers.

PAINTING ON CHINA.—A Practical Guide, by LACROIX and AURAL, per post, 1s. 2d. Lacroix's China-Painting Colours, prepared in tubes like oil colours. LEONARD, BARRIE, and CO., 60, Regent-street, London.

Price Sixpence; post-free, 1s. halfpenny stamps, **FAMILY HERALD.** Part for AUGUST. The "Saturday Review" says:—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating-library stories."

Price Sixpence, Post-free, 1s. halfpenny stamps. **FAMILY HERALD Part.** The "Graphic" says:—"Those who like to have plenty for their money will find an immense amount of instruction and amusement in the sixpenny monthly part of the 'Family Herald.'" LONDON: W. STEVENS, 421, Strand.

Now ready, **THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK** for 1875, containing Twelve Engravings of Wild Animals, from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. WILLIAMS, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

CORPULENCY AND ITS REMEDIES. By A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S. Sixth Edition. "The originator of the dietary system."—Lancet. 2s. 7d. by post. VERMAN and CO., 20, Piccadilly, S.W.

Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 1d., **ON EPILEPSY, AND ITS TREATMENT** BY A NEW PROCESS. By WALTER TYRRELL, M.R.C.S. Second Edition. LONDON: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

COUNT MATTEI'S SPECIFICS (a Practical Guide to the Use of Them). Translated from the French of Dr. Regard. Second Edition, price 2s., post-free. LEATH and ROSE, 6, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 6, Vere-street, W.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, BOOKS forwarded to all parts of the World.—R. C. POULTER, Wholesale and Retail Agent, 44, Middle Temple-lane, and 18, Ryder-street, London. Cheques to be crossed Goslings and Sharpe.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE. DIMINUTIVE COLOUR-BOXES, containing moist Colours of the best manufacture. Six Colours, 4s. 6d.; Twelve, 7s. 6d.; Eighteen, 10s. 6d. SOLID TABLETS of Whatman's Water Colour Paper. SKETCHING SEATS, and every requisite (see Priced Catalogue). W. M. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, and OLEOGRAPHS, beautifully framed, from One Guinea each. The trade and exporters supplied.—GEO. REES, 41, 42, 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

CONSULAR, Notarial, Episcopal, and Corporate Seals, Presses, Stamps, Plates, and Printing in Oil, India Style.—HARRY SOANE, Seal and Plate Engraver, Printer, &c., 8, Green-street, Leicester-square, W.C.

NEW MUSIC.

WHEN THE SHIP COMES HOME, Song, by Miss LINDSAY (Mrs. Bliss), is now published in two keys, in F and G. Price 4s. each; post-free for 24 stamps. An elegant Piano Arrangement of the Melody, by BRINLEY RICHARDS, is just published. Price 3s.; post-free for 18 stamps. LONDON: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street.

KATHLEEN AROON, One of FRANZ ABEI's sweetest Songs. 4s.; post-free for 24 stamps. LONDON: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street.

HER BRIGHT SMILE HAUNTS ME STILL. This charming Song, by Mr. WRIGHTON, may be heard every where, and yet the ear never tires. 4s.; post-free for 24 stamps.—LONDON: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street.

THY VOICE IS NEAR. Song, By W. T. WRIGHTON. Rapidly approaching "der bright smile" in popularity. 4s.; post-free for 24 stamps.—LONDON: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street.

SONGS FOR CHILDREN.—Good Words— Bright Melodies—Simple Accompaniments. FRANZ ABEI. A. S. GATTY (continued). 1. What smiles can do .. 2s. 6d. 2. Child's good night .. 2s. 6d. 3. Moonshine .. 2s. 6d. 4. A little girl one summer day .. 2s. 6d. 5. Summer days .. 2s. 6d. 6. Starshine .. 2s. 6d. 7. A New-Year's Carol .. 2s. 6d. 8. Papa, I am weary .. 2s. 6d. 9. High and Low .. 2s. 6d. 10. Naughty Tom .. 2s. 6d. 11. Raindrops patter .. 3s. 0d. 12. Child's good night .. 3s. 0d. 13. The snow man .. 3s. 0d. 14. Going to school .. 3s. 0d. 15. Burial of the linnet .. 3s. 0d. 16. Above the spire .. 3s. 0d. 17. Robin, Robin .. 2s. 6d. 18. A child's fancy .. 2s. 6d. Post-free at half price in stamps. LONDON: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S LIBRARY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN MASTERS. For the Piano. A List of Fourteen choice Numbers, consisting of popular works only, sent gratis and post-free.—8, New Burlington-street.

CLASSICS AT HOME. Edited and Fingered for the Pianoforte by WILLIAM SMALLWOOD. Twelve Nos. Each 2s. 6d.; post-free for 15 stamps each. Most attractive subjects for young pupils, and calculated to impart a love of and appreciation for classical music. A List of Subjects post-free. LONDON: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street.

IL TALISMANO.—Mr. SIMS REEVES will sing THE ROSE SONG, by M. W. BALFE, at the Royal Albert Hall, Aug. 3. This celebrated Song, originally composed for Mr. Sims Reeves, sent for 2s. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

IL TALISMANO.—"Beneath a Portal" (La Guerra appena). By M. W. BALFE. Sung by Mlle. Marie Rrre. Original Key. 4s. "Beneath a Portal," in E flat. Sent for 2s. each. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

IL TALISMANO.—"Edith's Prayer" (Placida Notte). By M. W. BALFE. Sung by Madame Christine Nilsson. Original Key. 4s. "Edith's Prayer" in C, 4s. "Edith's Prayer" in B flat, 4s. Sent for 2s. each. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

IL TALISMANO.—"The Lady Eveline" (Canzone d'Evelina). By M. W. BALFE. Sung by Madame Christine Nilsson. Original Key, 4s. "The Lady Eveline" in C, 4s. Sent for 2s. each.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

IL TALISMANO.—"Radiant Splendours" (Nella viva Prepidanza). Sung by Madame Christine Nilsson, in M. W. Balfe's Grand Opera. Original Key, 4s. "Radiant Splendours," in B flat, 4s. Sent for 2s. each. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

IL TALISMANO.—"Keep the Ring" (Teco il Serbo). Duet, Sung by Madame Christine Nilsson and Signor Campanini. Original Edition, 4s. "Keep the Ring," abridged for drawing-room performance, 4s. Sent for 2s. each. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

NINETEEN SONGS. By HATTON. The Poetry by Herrick, Ben Jonson, and Sedley. This collection contains the celebrated song, "To Anthea, who may Command Him anything." Price 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. 6d. each; or the 19 Songs, complete in one volume, handsomely bound, price 15s. BREWER and CO., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

EVENINGS with the BEST COMPOSERS. A Collection of Classical Music for the Pianoforte. Edited by JOHN HILES. "This work comprises twelve books, each in itself complete, and embraces both sacred and secular composition, arranged in a masterly style."—Vide the Standard. Each book post-free for 18 stamps. LONDON: BREWER and CO.

DAYBREAK. Song. The Words written and the Music composed by W. WRINK. Price 3s.; half price, post-free. STANLEY LUCAS, WEBER, and CO., 64, New Bond-street, London W.

CHARLES HALLE'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. Section 1, No. 1, Pianoforte Tutor. 55 Numbers of Section 4, Difficulty, are now ready. FOSBURY BROTHERS, London, 473, Regent-circus, Oxford-street; Manchester, Cross-street and South King-street.

MOORE and MOORE'S COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, for SALE or HIRE, on the Three-Years' System, from 30s., at 24s. per quarter. MOORE and MOORE, 104 and 105, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

PIANOS on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM. 41 per Month. Harmoniums on the Three-Years' System, 10s. per Month. The Instrument becomes the property of the HIRER in three years if the hire is kept paid up. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, Portman-square.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOTS, 22, Ludgate-hill, and 56, Chesapeake, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices 24s. to £120. Snuffboxes from 12s. to 60s. Largest Stock in London. Catalogues gratis and post-free. Apply to WALES and M'CULLOCH, as above.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY PISTOL takes the 450 Boxer Cartridge. It is the best Pistol made. COLT'S DERIGERS, for the Waistcoat Pocket. Illustrated Price-list free.—Colt's Firearms Company, 14, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES, Steel-Plated, with Diagonal Bolts, to resist wedges, drills, and fire. CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS and LATCHES, Illustrated Lists sent free. Chubb and Son, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard. West-End Branch, 68, St. James's-street, S.W. London.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. The People's Printing Press, for Authors, Amateurs, the Army and Navy, &c. Prospectuses forwarded on application. D. G. BERRI, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES. GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE (Limited) request the attention of purchasers to their PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which, being manufactured on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

Prices of Silver Watches. Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, uncase, and seconds £4 14 6 Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped .. 6 6 0 Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes .. 8 8 0 Silver watches, in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra. Gold Watches.—Size for Ladies. Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, and seconds .. 11 11 0 Ditto, with richly engraved case .. 12 12 0 Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes .. 14 14 0 Gold Watches.—Size for Gentlemen. Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, seconds, and capped .. 13 13 0 Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance .. 15 15 0 Gold watches in hunting case, £3 3s. extra. Lists of Prices, with remarks on watches, gratis and post-free. The Goldsmiths' Alliance (Limited), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

MECHI'S DRESSING BAGS and CASES, Despatch Boxes, Tourists' Writing Cases, Jewel Cases, Writing Desks, Parisian Productions, Library Sets in Medieval and Leather, Albums, Cases of Fine Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, Table Knives, the Magic Razor Strip and Paste.—At Mech's, 112, Regent-street, W. Illustrated Catalogues post-free. Established 1827. City prices charged for cash.

FURNISHING EXHIBITION.—Visitors to London should INSPECT the EXTENSIVE DISPLAY of DECORATIVE ARTICLES of every description for the complete furnishing of a House of any class, with a view to artistic taste combined with utility. The goods are conveniently arranged in separate departments, all communicating, and visitors are conducted through the spacious Show-Rooms and Galleries without the slightest interruption to purchase. Prices consistent with guaranteed quality. OETZMANN and CO., 67, 68, 71, and 73, Hampstead-road (near Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street station). Established 1843. A detailed Catalogue, the best furnishing guide extant, post-free. The Establishment is visible from Tottenham-court-road. OETZMANN and CO.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT. ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, handsomely carved Italian walnut-wood, covered in rich damask, from 8s.; superior ditto, in reps, pekinnades, silks, brocatelles, &c., from 10s. to 50s.; Dining-Room Suites, in solid mahogany, 8s.; fine Spanish mahogany ditto, upholstered in best maroon leather, 14s.; handsome double-gilt Chimney Glasses, large size, 2s.; elegant cabinets, in laid burl and gilt mountings, from 2s. upwards; massive mahogany telescope Dining Tables, from £2 15s. upwards; Chiffoniers, sideboards, &c. Easy-Chairs, from 14s. 9d. upwards. A immense assortment to select from.—OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN & CO.'S BED-ROOM SUITES in FINE, Polished, Enamelled, and Inlaid Imitations of grey maple, satin, walnut, and other woods, from 6s. Also in Spanish mahogany, walnut, birch, &c. Long Show-Rooms for the above, with Bedsteads and Bedding fitted up complete, always on view.

GREAT SALE of CARPETS. OETZMANN and CO. beg respectfully to solicit an inspection of their present immense Stock of Carpets, their Carpet-buyer having foreseen the probability of the several advances which have taken place in cost of Carpets, purchased largely beforehand. O. and Co. are therefore in a position to offer the same considerably below market value. The Stock consists of HANDMADE TURKEY CARPETS, RICH VELVET PILE CARPETS, BEST BRUSSELS CARPETS, STOUT KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS, SUPERIOR ROCK DYE FELT CARPETS, ALL WOOL DUTCH CARPETS, IMPERIAL TWILL CARPETS, and every kind of Carpeting manufacture. Also an immense Stock of

to match the above various kinds, at equally low prices. SEVERAL THOUSAND HEARTHGRUES will also be cleared out at a great reduction, the Best Axminster Hearthgrues, listed, page 139 in our Catalogue, at 22s., will be sold out at 15s. 6d. each; and other descriptions, listed at 15s. 8d., are reduced to 12s. 6d.; the 12s. 9d. to 10s. 6d., the 10s. 9d. to 8s. 11d.; and other goods in this department are reduced in proportion. An early visit of inspection respectfully solicited.

MADRID STRIPED CURTAINS, all Wool, 3 yards long by 48 inches wide, 15s. per pair; 3½ yards, 17s. 6d.; 4 yards, 20s.; best Worcester Damask Curtains, in green crimson, or any self colour, plaited top, bordered all round with best embroidered silk lace, 3 yards long by 61 inches wide, 25s. per pair; 3½ yards, 30s.; 4 yards, 35s.; best reps ditto, 3 yards by 54 inches wide, 40s.; 3½ yards, 50s.; 4 yards, 57s. 6d. Forwarded same day on receipt of order. One trial will ensure recommendation. No common damask or reps used, solid, or advised. Descriptive Lists post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO.'S WARRANTED TABLE CUTLERY. Finest Steel Blades and Fast Handles. Each blade is stamped with name of Firm and guaranteed.

Order No.	Table Knives per doz.	Dessert Knives per doz.	Carvers per pair.	Steele each.
11	3½-inch Ivory Handles ..	14s. 6d.	11s. 0d.	4s. 9d.
12	3½-inch Fine Ivory Handles ..	15s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	5s. 9d.
13	4-inch Ivory Handles ..	25s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	7s. 6d.
14	3½-inch Fine Ivory Handles ..	28s. 0d.	22s. 0d.	8s. 9d.
15	4-inch Fine Ivory Handles ..	31s. 6d.	25s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
16	4-inch Fine Ivory Handles ..	35s. 0d.	27s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
17	Finest African Ivory Handles ..	38s. 6d.	30s. 0d.	12s. 6d.
18	Ditto ..	42s. 0d.	32s. 0d.	13s. 9d.
19	Ditto, with Silver Ferrules ..	42s. 0d.	32s. 0d.	13s. 9d.
20	Ditto, with Silver Ferrules ..	50s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	15s. 6d.
21	Electro-plated on "Nickel" Handles, "King's" and other Silver Patterns ..	22s. 0d.	18s. 0d.	7s. 6d.

Game or Poultry Carvers same price as meat Carvers. NOTE.—In ordering per post, the Order Number will be sufficient to denote the quality required.

CHINA and GLASS DEPARTMENT. Superior cut-glass Tumblers, 3s. 9d. per dozen; Wines, 2s. 6d.; richly-cut Decanters, 7s. 6d. per pair; Lustres, Vases (the 5s. pair of Vases are a marvel of cheapness and elegance). Marble and Gilt Ormolu Clocks, Bronzes, Statuettes, &c. Parisian Fountains; elegant Cases of Stuffed Birds, Wax Flowers under Glass Shades, handsome China Flower Pots, Jardinières, &c.; Handsome China Tea Services, from 5s. 9d.; elegant ditto, 18s. 9d.; 1 Ironstone China Dinner Services, in great variety of patterns, from 12s. 6d. upwards; Desert Services from 11s. 9d. Dépôt for Wedgwood and Co.'s celebrated Ware for the best Worcester China. Handsome Toilet Sets, esser, basin, &c., 6s. 11d. per set; superb ditto, 10s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 68, 71, 73, Hampstead-road; three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway. All Goods sent carefully packed. A detailed Catalogue post-free on application. OETZMANN and CO.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., Complete HOUSE FURNISHERS, 71, 73, 75, and 81, Brompton-road, London. Established 1810.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, GRATIS AND POST-FREE, NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION, CONTAINS NEARLY 700 DESIGNS OF

USEFUL, ARTISTIC, AND WELL-SEASONED FURNITURE. ESTIMATES FOR FURNISHING EVERY CLASS OF HOUSE.

SIMPLE, INTELLIGIBLE, AND PRACTICAL, PRICES UNEQUALLED FOR CHEAPNESS.

SPECIALITIES. THE INCOMPARABLE BED-ROOM SUITE, 1 PRICE SIX AND A HALF GUINEAS.

UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED TO BE A MARVEL OF UTILITY, EFFECT, AND CHEAPNESS. FOR DESCRIPTION, SEE CATALOGUE.

UNIQUE EBONISED AND GOLD BED-ROOM SUITE, PAGE 2. SOLID ASH MEDIAEVAL BED-ROOM SUITE, PAGES 54 AND 55. PITCH-PINE BED-ROOM SUITE, PAGES 50 AND 51.

BRASS, IRON, AND WOOD BEDSTEADS, PAGES 19 TO 40. NOBLE CARVED OAK DINING-ROOM SUITE, PAGES 6 AND 7. ELEGANT EBONISED AND GOLD DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, PAGES 10 AND 11.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO. forward all Goods selected from Catalogue carriage paid to any Railway Station in the Kingdom.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S ESTABLISHMENT is one of the largest in the kingdom, and contains every article specified in the Catalogue conveniently arranged for inspection in the several departments.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S NEW SHOW-ROOMS for Dining and Drawing Room Furniture are of colossal extent, and embrace the most perfect selection of up-to-date furniture that can be desired.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO. send Travellers to any part of the kingdom, without charge, to submit estimates and designs for furnishing or decorations.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 71, 73, 75, and 81, Brompton-road, London. Established 1810.

WATER-CUSHIONS for INVALIDS, affording instant relief from pressure and effectually preventing bed-sores by their ease, softness, and elasticity. Illustrated Price-list free by post.—THE WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, 125, Strand, London (corner of Emory-street).

ICE SAFES or REFRIGERATORS Fitted with Water Tanks and Filters and every modern improvement. The New Double-Wall Ice-Water Pitchers, Ice Butter-Dishes, Champagne Frappe Pails, Seltzogenes, Freezing Powder, &c. Illustrated Price Lists free by post.—THE WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, 125, Strand, London (corner of Emory-street).

AUG. 1, 1874

LENO CURTAINS, 3 yards long, 4s. 6d. pair; 3½ yards long, 6s. 6d. pair; 4 yards long, 10s. 6d. pair.

SWISS CURTAINS, Richly Embroidered, 21s. pair.

SWISS CURTAINS, Richly Embroidered, 20s. 6d. pair.

SWISS CURTAINS, Richly Embroidered, 35s. pair.

CRETONNES.—CRETONNES.

All the New Patterns for 1874. From Mulhouse and other parts of the Continent. Some of the most magnificent designs ever introduced in England. Inspection is invited, or, if out of town, patterns sent. Besides these, over 500 pieces of English and French Cretonnes, at 12½d. per yard. Patterns sent. MAPLE and CO., Agents for the Manufacturers.

CRETONNES! CRETONNES!—Just received, a Manufacturer's Stock, purchased under the most advantageous circumstances. Goods, the original price of which were 2s. 9d. and 3s., at 1s. 9d. per yard, a large quantity of Remnants and Old Lengths at about half price. MAPLE and CO., Tottenham-court-road.

NOTICE.

MAPLE and CO.'S NEW CARPET SHOW-ROOMS, entirely for the display of British and Foreign Carpets of every description, are now completed. All Carpets at the smallest remunerative profit for ready money. New and exclusive designs in best Brussels of the very highest quality from manufacturers who make entirely for the best West-End houses—prices considerably less than are charged for such goods. Also, best Brussels from manufacturers that make for the wholesale City houses, 3s. 1d. to 4s. 6d.; none higher. Tapestry Brussels, 2s.; handsome in design, good quality, 2s. 9d. to 3s. Dutch Felt, Persian, Turkey, and every description of Carpet at wholesale prices. Hotels, clubs, and large purchases will find an advantage. MAPLE and CO., Tottenham-court-road.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S A 1 SPOONS and Forks are guaranteed to last for twenty years.—78, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, West-End; and Mansion House-buildings, Poultry, London.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S Celebrated TABLE KNIVES are warranted to last longer than all others.—78, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, West-End; and Mansion House-buildings, Poultry, London.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S PLATE-CHESTS and Canteen-Cases for Military, Foreign, and Home use, for 1, 2, 4, 6, and 12 persons, at 23s. 6d., 210s. 13s., 219s. 12s., 29s. 5s., 74s., 77s., and 78s. Oxford-street, West-End; and Mansion House-buildings, Poultry, London.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, Sterling Silver and Electro-Silver Plate, the very best choice in London.—78, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, West-End; and Mansion House-buildings, Poultry, London.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S Patent SAFETY CARVER FORK, "Edinboro' Guard," cannot get out of order, and has a permanent Rest to keep it from the Table Cloth.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S Costly Illustrated CATALOGUE on receipt of 12 stamps; small edition, post-free.—78, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, West-End; and Mansion House-buildings, Poultry, London. Manufacture and Show-Rooms—Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

SLACKS' ELECTROPLATE

is a Coating of Pure Silver over Slacks' Nickel. In wear, in use, and in appearance, equal to Sterling Silver. A Sample Spoon sent free for 20 Stamps.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Strong Fiddle.	Thread Pattern.	Fancy Pattern.
12 Table Forks ..	1 10 0	1 18 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Forks ..	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
12 Table Spoons ..	1 10 0	1 18 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons ..	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Tea Spoons ..	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 2 0	1 5 0

Catalogues, with Drawings and Prices, gratis and post-free. Orders above 42 sent per rail, carriage-free. Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand, London.

TRY the New Patent DALE HALL JUGS! Teapots, and Kettles, with the automatic or self-locking and self-adjusting covers, which cannot fall off. To be had of all China and Earthenware Dealers in Town and Country.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS

CHANDLIER'S. Table Glass of all kinds. Chandeliers in Bronze and Ormolu. Moderator Lamps and Lamps for India. London: Show-Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W. Birmingham—Manufacture and Show-Rooms, Broad-street.

WOOD TAPESTRY DECORATIONS.

HOWARD'S PATENT. Wood Tapestry can be applied to all even surfaces, being an adaptation of real wood, in effect of painting or paper-hanging; beautiful in hue and exceedingly durable. HOWARD and SONS, Decorators, 25, 26, and 27, Berners-street, London, W.

"WANZER" SEWING-MACHINES.

superior to all others.—Vienna Exhibition, Two First Prize Medals were awarded to the Wanzer Sewing-Machines. Also the only Grand Silver Medal and Diploma from the Society of Arts and Manufactures of Lower Austria.

"WANZER" F.

NEW FAMILY MACHINE, with Patent Reversible Feed Motion, and all the latest improvements. Specially adapted for families, dress-making, and light manufacturing purposes. 47 7s.

"WANZER" D.

HEAVY MACHINE, suitable for Tailors, Outfitters, and manufacturers of heavy goods. 48 8s.

"LITTLE WANZER"

HAND MACHINE, 44 4s., continues to rank first in its class, 500,000 having been sold. Prospectus, Price Lists, and all information free. Office—4, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, LONDON, W.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS; have them thoroughly cleaned and colours revived. Price 4d. per yard. Bed and Mattress Purifiers. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 472, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

SILK DRESSES.—5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. are now our only prices for DYEING or CLEANING any size or quality. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY.

FADED CURTAINS DYED equal to new, in a few days, at a moderate charge. Price-Lists sent. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road; and 472, New Oxford-street.

SAVORY and MOORE'S

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success. See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers, 143, New Bond-street, London, W., and retail of all Chemists throughout the kingdom, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT

DESTROYING POWDER.—Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all insects destroyed by this Powder, which is quite harmless to animals. Packets, 1s. (by post 1s. 4d.); Tins, 2s. 6d., by THOS. KEATING, St. Paul's-church-yard, London; and all Chemists.

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES,

all much reduced in price. The following are of a very special character:—The "Popeline d'Acier," 25s. 6d. the Dress. Rich Satin-Stripes Tuxors, 11s. 6d. the Dress. "Popeline Damassé," a rich Silk Fabric, Very Wide, for Polonaises, &c., 2s. 4½d. per yard; formerly 4s. 9d.

The "Leather" Make of Reversible (Registered) YOKOHAMA SILK, for Summer Dresses (Registered), in White, Black, and all new Colours, 48½ in. wide, 2s. 6d. to 2½s. the Dress. Best Quality Plain Japanese silks, all colours, 2s. 1½d. per yard. Being made expressly for, can be obtained only from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF FOREIGN-PRINTED BRILLIANTS, Cambrics, Muslins, Satines, Percales, &c., in designs of rare excellence; also in Stripes and Plain Colours of every hue, at 5s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. the Full Dress

A SPECIAL SALE OF FINEST QUALITY ORGANDIE MUSLINS (Foreign), in designs of the most elegant character and richness of colour. More than 1000 Pieces of these beautiful Goods are now being sold, at the very moderate price of 11s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.

FOR EARLY AUTUMN and TRAVELLING DRESSES. HOME-SPUN SERGES, WOOL POPLINS, Terry Silk Poplins, Drap d'Italie, Satine Cloths, Fine Merinos, &c. A large collection of the above, specially prepared for this month, in every fashionable colour, 14s. 6d. to 42s. the Dress. Patterns free from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

NOW READY—AN IMMENSE STOCK OF DRAP DES DAMES, CHEVIOT TWEEDS, Home-Spun Cashmeres, Melton Cloths, &c. All Wool, beautifully soft, very wide, and in every possible shade and mixture of colour. 12s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress. Patterns of all the above free from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS MONTH. LADIES' MADE COSTUMES. An unusually large collection, in every description of fabric suitable to the present season, including Cheviot and Homespun Tweeds, Silk and Wool Poplins, &c., the Boulogne Serge, ready for wear, 49s. 6d. each. All the above are made and designed from the latest Paris models. The New "Illustrated Manual of Fashions," just published, post-free on application to PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

TULLE, TARIATAN, MUSLIN, OR GRENADINE. MADE WEDDING and FETE DRESSES. Now ready, several hundred Robes, New Designs in White, Black, and all Colours, from 18s. 9d. to 200s. The "Ada," a most charming dress, with panier pounces, and ample-trained skirt, 1 guinea; a substantial box included. All orders for any number of Dresses dispatched same day as received. The Book of New Illustrations for this season post-free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

SILKS.—SPECIAL NOTICE. PETER ROBINSON is now selling One Thousand Pieces of FRENCH SILKS, cheaper than any time during the past ten years, assorted in each quality by all the new tints of colour, commencing at 3s. 6d. per yard. 300 shades to select from.

A RICH COLLECTION OF BROCADED SILKS, specially adapted for Dinner Wear, 43 for 16 yards. BROCADED TUSORE (all Silk), specially adapted for Polonaises, 3s. 9d. per yard. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

INDIAN SILK POLONAISE, richly worked in self colours and white, 35s. 6d. each. With each Polonaise an engraving is given, showing the newest design for making up.

FOR SUMMER WEAR. A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION of WASHING SILKS, of Indian and Chinese Manufacture, at 1 guinea the piece. Patterns free on application to PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

ONE THOUSAND SILK COSTUMES, at reduced prices during the sale, from 39s. 6d. to 250s. (including 5 yards for bodice). French Models half price. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

MANTLES, JACKETS, OPERAS, &c.

Particular attention is solicited to the large and richly-assorted Stock of Velver, Silk, Cloth, Cashmere, and Grenadine Mantles. Opera Mantles in all the latest and most approved Shapes and Materials. Sleeveless and other Indoor Jackets. Waterproof Mantles of all sizes and in all new shades of colour. Russian Fur Seal Jackets, which are now offered for sale at the reduced annual prices. An "Illustrated Manual of Fashions" and separate sheets, Illustrations of Specialties, post-free on application to PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF CHILDREN'S

Costumes in all the New Materials, and in sizes to suit all ages. The New Styles are:—The Beatrix, The Coquette, The Helene, The Isabella, The Maria. Also a full assortment of Children's Mantles and Jackets in Silk, Cloth, and Cashmere.

N.B.—The Child's age is the best guide in ordering Costumes or

Complete Illustrations of Children's Costumes post-free on application to PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

DEPARTURES FROM LONDON.—Ladies often find, when they have left London for the Continent, the provinces, or the seaside, the inconvenience of not having provided for country wear a few essentials in cheap Summer and Autumn Dresses and Waterproof Costumes. Messrs. JAY have some very extraordinary bargains specially suitable for such a need. JAYS.

FRANCE, £6 16s. 6d.—The Political state of France has had the effect of reducing the prices of Manufactured Silk, and Messrs. JAY are glad to announce they can now sell a fashionable BLACK SILK COSTUME for 64s.

MESSRS. JAY are now SELLING OFF

their superluous STOCK, among which is a great variety of Dresses in various materials, Millinery, rich French Pattern Mantles, and elegant Costumes suitable to any and every rank. Extraordinary bargains. JAYS.

SUDDEN MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY are always provided with experienced Dressmakers and Milliners, ready to travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to purchasers, when the emergencies of sudden or unexpected mourning require the immediate execution of mourning orders. They take with them dresses, bonnets, and millinery, besides materials, at 1s. per yard and upwards from the piece, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Warehouse, in Regent-street. Reasonable estimates are also given for household mourning at a great saving to large or small families. JAYS.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, W.

BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS

are invited to inspect, at CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S Warehouse, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Table-linen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use. These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madras Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms. Lists, with Prices, on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO., Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

ELIGANT MUSLINS.—Thousands of

Elegant Muslins are now offering at 2s. 11½d. the Full Dress, or 4½d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN KOOPER, 52, Oxford-st., W.

PETER ROBINSON'S

CURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE is the Cheapest and the Largest Warehouse of its kind in England.

A GOOD BLACK SILK FOR £3 10s.,

for 14 yards (Degoves), any length cut.

For a Sample Pattern send to PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

MANTLES and MILLINERY.

Some exquisite Novelties are now being shown at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-st.

THE BEST BLACK SILKS ONLY.

A Superior Gros Grain Silk, £3 15s. 6d. for 20 yards; and £4 10s., £3 10s., and £6 6s. for the same quantity. Excellent wearing Cashmere Silks, 4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., and up to 12s. 6d. Messrs. Bonnet's Silks, the most enduring qualities, from 7s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per yard.

Also, Shades in Grey, Slates, White, Mauves, Violets, and many new and becoming Neutral Shades. Pretty Fancy Grains Silks, at £3 2s. 6d. for 20 yards.

For Patterns send to PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-street, London.

FASHIONABLE BLACK SILK

COSTUMES. exact reproductions of the new and expensive French models, and made from Degoves celebrated Silk, at 6s., 6½, 7½, 10, and up to 20 guineas. Also in Greys, Mauves, Violets, and pretty Neutral Shades, made up in superb taste, at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-street, London. Goods sent on approbation.

BLACK GRENADINES in various NEW

MAKES, from 10½d. per yard to the highest qualities, or made up in handsome Skirts and Costumes, at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street, London.

SKIRTS and COSTUMES for DEEP

MOURNING. Kept ready for instant wear, with Mantles and Bonnets to match in large variety. Dressmaking at moderate charges, at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street, London. Goods forwarded on approbation to any part of England.

GRAPES.—A LARGE STOCK of

ALBERT CRAPES, COURTAULD'S CRAPES, and GROUT'S CRAPES, are being sold much under value, at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

URGENT MOURNING.

"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM," MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approbation—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge. PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,

IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, } 35s. to 5gs. trimmed crape.

DRAPERY SALE at

HENRY GLAVE'S, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street. We have bought, at a large reduction, the Stock of Mr. JAMES HULL, 34, Leinster-terrace, Lancaster-gate. This Sale will include the following Goods—Rich Coloured and Black Silks, White Glacé and Gros Grain Silks, Japanese, Pongee, and China Silks, Black Velveteens and Coloured Velvets, Black, White, and Coloured Satins, All kinds of Dark and Light Grenadines, Summer Cheviots and Homespun, Foreign Dresses and Mourning Fabrics, 20,000 yards Tussors in various tints, Cheap Washing Fabrics of all kinds, Drawing and Dining Room Curtains, Household Linen and Plain Drapery, 1000 Fawnian and other Costumes, Dress Skirts and Ball Dresses, Mantles and Travelling Cloaks, Baby Linen, Ladies' Underclothing, Outfitting of every kind and price. Catalogues free. Henry Glave, 534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street.

SILKS.—Z. SIMPSON and CO. are Offering

important Cash PURCHASES, Black Silks, from 1s. 11½d. to 8s. 9d.; Coloured Silks, plain and fancy, 1s. 11½d. to 6s. 11d.; and a lot of the richest Moire Antiques, from 6s. 11d. to 11s. 9½; these are worth from 10s. to 15s. per yard. Patterns post-free. A no. a Stock of Ladies' and Gent's Undresses, Twill Silks, best goods, from 4s. 11d. to 6s. 6d., Farringdon-street, City.

GASK and GASK'S SALE.—Great sacrifice

is being made in order to CLEAR OFF the whole of the SURPLUS STOCK, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Silk Costumes, New Fabrics and Travelling Costumes, Mantles, Millinery, Dress Materials, Furs, Parasols, Gloves, &c., by the close of the season. Catalogues and patterns free. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

NEW COSTUMES for TRAVELLING

and the SEASIDE. GASK and GASK have just received Stylish New Costumes, suitable for Travelling, Yachting, and the Seaside. Also Polonaises, Peleries, Dust-Cloaks, Waterproofs, Straw Hats, &c., of the latest fashion. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

WILLIAM TARN and CO. are offering

during this month of July the whole of their SURPLUS SUMMER STOCK at a very large reduction in price, giving to ladies and families before leaving town an opportunity of completing their summer purchases to very great advantage. They are also showing several important parcels of Black and Coloured Silks full twenty per cent off former value. Newington-causeway and New Kent-road, S.E.

WEDDING TROUSSEAU,

£20 to £250. Illustrated List post-free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN SET for £20.

Baby Linen Set for £5 5s. Baby Linen Set for £3 3s. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

BATHING-COSTUMES, 16s. 6d. each.

Bathing-Shoes, 2s. 3d. per pair. Seaside Costumes, elegant style, 21s. each. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

G. W. JONES'S ANNUAL SALE has

commenced. ALL SUMMER STOCK at greatly reduced prices.

BONNETS.—G. W. JONES'S NEW

SHOW-ROOMS are NOW OPEN, and replete with every Paris Novelty in BONNETS, Coiffures, Wreaths, &c. Bonnets from 8s. 6d.—101, Oxford-street.

G. W. JONES'S CHOICE FLOWERS

and FEATHERS for Bonnets and Evening Wear, mounted in the most tasteful manner. Specialists for Bridal Wreaths, Bouquets, Vells, Favours, &c. All at the most moderate prices.

G. W. JONES, for the NEW MEXICAN

BEETLE JEWELLERY, in Pins (Butterfly Pattern), Pendants, Wreaths, Earrings, Necklets, Aligrettes, most exquisite for Evening Dress. A fresh assortment just received from Paris.

G. W. JONES'S NEW CORAL

ORNAMENTS, now so much worn for the Hair, in Sprays, Pins, Coronets, Combs, Dress Trimmings, &c. Very recherché. G.W. J. has just returned from Paris.

G. W. JONES'S PARIS NOVELTIES in

Fans, Chatelaines, Relics, Pins, Buckles, Daggers, Tortoise-shell, Whittys and Paris Jet and Rococo Jewellery, bonnet Combs, &c.—N. 101, Oxford-street corner of Great Portland-street.

HALF PRICE. GREAT SALE of BLACK SILKS THIS

MONTH.

Great Sale of	COLOURED SILKS	This Month.
Great Sale of	JAPANESE SILKS	This Month.
Great Sale of	FANCY SILKS	This Month.
Great Sale of	OLD SILKS	This Month.
Great Sale of	SILK VILLES	This Month.
Great Sale of	BLACK SILK COSTUMES	This Month.
Great Sale of	COLOURED SILK COSTUMES	This Month.
Great Sale of	FRENCH MODEL JACKETS	This Month.
Great Sale of	PIQUE COSTUMES	This Month.
Great Sale of	SEASIDE COSTUMES	This Month.
Great Sale of	WASHING COSTUMES	This Month.
Great Sale of	LAWN COSTUMES	This Month.
Great Sale of	HOLLAND POLONAISES	This Month.
Great Sale of	SILK POLONAISES	This Month.
Great Sale of	CHAMBERTINE POLONAISES	This Month.
Great Sale of	CASHMERE JACKETS	This Month.
Great Sale of	BATISTE PETTICOATS	This Month.
Great Sale of	STRIPED PETTICOATS	This Month.
Great Sale of	LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING	This Month.
Great Sale of	SEAL JACKETS	This Month.
Great Sale of	DRESSING-GOWNS	This Month.
Great Sale of	BALBRIGGAN JEWELLERY	This Month.
Great Sale of	PARIS KID GLOVES	This Month.

BAKER and CRISP, 188, Regent-street.

SERGES, SERGES, HOMESPUNS.

The best variety in the world, from 10½d. to 2s. 6d. yard. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP, 188, Regent-street.

EARLY AUTUMN COSTUMES

and RECHERCHE SEASIDE DRESSES, in every style of material, from 1 guinea. Patterns of materials for choice, with prices, free. BAKER and CRISP, 188, Regent-street.

LADIES! NOTICE THE REDUCTIONS!

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH COSTUME, reduced to 21s., former price 2 gu. GALATEA COSTUME, 12s. 6d.; were 21s. PIQUE POLONAISES, 8s. 11d.; were 21s. PIQUE COSTUMES for Seaside, 13s. 9d.; were 32s. WHITE COSTUMES, from 21s. to 2 gu. BAKER and CRISP, 188, Regent-street.

THE NAVY SERGE COSTUME,

</

NEW MUSIC.

A NEW NUMBER OF
CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE,
containing Twenty-five Revival Hymns, arranged for Voice
and Piano.

No. 1. We are waiting for thy love.
2. Jesus of Nazareth passeth by.
3. The Life-Boat.
4. Safe in the arms of Jesus.
5. The Bible! The Bible!
6. Sweet Sabbath Chimes.
7. I'm a pilgrim going home.
8. Jesus is here.
9. The gate ajar.
10. There is life for a look.
11. The Gospel ship.
12. Yes! we'll meet beyond the river.
13. More to follow.

No. 14. The happy time.
15. Love for Jesus.
16. Nearer home.
17. What shall I do to be saved?
18. Beautiful river.
19. Dare to do right.
20. Shall we meet beyond the river?
21. Let us walk in the light.
22. In a manger laid so lowly.
23. Good tidings.
24. Jewels.
25. Wandering stranger.

Price One Shilling post-free 1s. 2d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

MISS PHILIP'S NEW SONG.
THE CHILDREN'S SLUMBER. Song.
Words by F. E. WEATHERLY, M.A.; Music by ELIZABETH
PHILIP. Sung by Madame Osborne Williams, and received with a
perfect furor. Price 4s.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PRETTY BIRD, COME TELL ME WHY.
New Song Words and Music by GEORGE E. FOX. 3s.;
post-free, 1s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW BARITONE SONG.
TRUE BLUE. Composed and Dedicated
to Mr. Stanley by STEPHEN ADAMS, Author of "A Warrior
Bold." "True to the Last," &c. Sung by Mr. Maybrick, and always
re-demanded. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

A WARRIOR BOLD.—Arranged for the
Pianoforte. A beautiful Transcription, for the Pianoforte,
of the above favourite and popular song. By R. BONVILLE. Price
3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

JULES DE SIVRA'S MERRY PEAL.
"This is in the value form—value joyous—a brilliant, spirited,
and attractive piece. A peal of bells is now and then imitated,
and the value is not at all difficult to play." Price 4s.; post-free, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

COTSFORD DICK'S NEW
COMPOSITIONS.
PIANOFORTE. (Twelfth Edition of this charming Composition.)

COTSFORD DICK BOURREE	3 0
COTSFORD DICK ARABESQUE	3 0
COTSFORD DICK SCHERZO	3 0
COTSFORD DICK POLONAISE	3 0
COTSFORD DICK GAVOTTE	3 0
COTSFORD DICK ALLA PAVAN	3 0

SONGS.
DREAMING AGAIN. Words from "The Afterglow" .. 3 0
THE VOICE I LOVED. Words by Louisa Gray .. 3 0
WHEN SHADOWS FLEE AWAY. Words by Gordon
Campbell .. All post-free for half price .. 3 0
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

EUGENE FLEURY'S New Compositions.
TOI QUE J'AIME. Romance pour Piano. 3s. 6d.
LA CLOCHETTE. Mazurka Capriccio pour Piano. 4s.
Post-free for half price.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

FORBES'S VOLUNTARIES, Book II.
Just published, a Second Book of Original Voluntaries for the
Organ or Harmonium. Composed in an easy form, for the use of
amateurs, by GEORGE FORBES. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s.
"Book II. of Forbes's Original Voluntaries will be welcomed by all
amateur performers on the organ or harmonium."
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES.
CHAPPELL and Co. beg to announce that their ANNUAL
SALE of Pianofortes by all the best Makers, just returned from hire,
has commenced.—Show-Rooms, 49, 50, and 51, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS'
SYSTEM OF HIRING PIANOFORTES.
CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANOFORTES on the THREE-YEARS'
SYSTEM of HIRE, by which the Instrument becomes the property
of the HIRER at the end of the third year, provided each
instalment shall have been regularly paid in advance.—

At 22s. 6d. per Quarter, or 5 Guineas per Annum.
A PIANINO, by CHAPPELL and CO., in Mahogany or Walnut
Case, 6 Octaves, with Check Action, Three Strings throughout
the Treble. Cash price for this Instrument, 20 Guineas.

At 21s. 6d. per Quarter, or 10 Guineas per Annum.
An ELEGANT PIANINO, in best Walnut or Rosewood, with Orna-
mented Feet, 6 Octaves, Check Action, and Three Strings
throughout the Treble. Cash price, 27 Guineas.

At 23s. 6d. per Quarter, or 12 Guineas per Annum.
A HANDSOME COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and
CO., in Rosewood, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 32 Guineas.

At 23s. 6d. per Quarter, or 12 Guineas per Annum.
A HANDSOME COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and
CO., in Walnut Case, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 33 Guineas.

At 23s. 6d. per Quarter, or 12 Guineas per Annum.
THE ENGLISH MODEL PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and CO.,
in very handsome Rosewood, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 33 Guineas.

At 24s. 6d. per Quarter, or 16 Guineas per Annum.
THE ENGLISH MODEL PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and CO.,
in handsome Walnut Case, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 43 Guineas.

At 25s. 6d. per Quarter, or 20 Guineas per Annum.
THE FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and CO.,
in Walnut Case, 7 Octaves, Check Action, and Three Strings.
Cash price, 60 Guineas.

N.B.—The Three-Years' System of Hire and Purchase is also applied
to all other Instruments upon terms to be agreed upon.
Illustrated Catalogues and particulars may be had on application
to Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS'
SYSTEM OF HIRING ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS

In these cases the Instrument must be hired for three years cer-
tain, and provided each quarterly instalment shall have been
regularly paid in advance, the Instrument becomes the property of
the hirer at the expiration of the third year.

No. 1. Mahogany, One Stop 1 6 3
At Five Guineas per annum.
At Six Guineas per annum.

3 bis. In Oak Case. Seven Stops 1 11 6
At Eight Guineas per annum.
At Ten Guineas per annum.

4. Carved Oak. Seven Stops 2 2 0
At Ten Guineas per annum.
At Fourteen Guineas per annum.

5. Rosewood, Walnut, or Oak. Eleven Stops 2 12 6
At Fourteen Guineas per annum.
At Twenty-two Guineas per annum.

6. Oak. Fifteen Stops 3 13 6
At Thirteen Guineas per annum.
At Sixteen Guineas per annum.

8. Rosewood or Walnut. Eleven Stops. Percussion .. 3 8
At Sixteen Guineas per annum.
At Eighteen Guineas per annum.

10. Oak Case. Fifteen Stops. Percussion 4 4 0
At Eighteen Guineas per annum.
At Twenty-two Guineas per annum.

NEW MUSIC.

THE ALEXANDRE NEW SEVEN-
GUINIA ORGAN HARMONIUM. Solid Oak Case. Five
Octaves, and Two Footboards.
By using a larger and thicker tongue, and a new system of
voicing, the quality is rendered rich and organ-like.
Another advantage of this new system is the increased strength
of the reeds, and diminished liability to go out of tune by forcing
the bellows.
The new system is also applied to all the large instruments with
still greater effect, and without extra cost.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO. have on View
AMERICAN ORGANS, from 12s. to 150s.
PIPE ORGANS, for Church or Drawing-Room, from 50s. to 200s.
HARMONIUMS from 4s. to 110s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES of
HARMONIUMS and PIANOFORTES
post-free on application to
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.,
Wholesale Agents for
ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS,
for Great Britain and the Colonies,
50, New Bond-street.

MRS. ARTHUR GOODEVE'S SONGS.
STILL I WAIT FOR THEE.
A ROSEBUD FAIR.
Price 4s. each.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

CALLING THE ROLL. New Song. By
VIRGINIA GABRIEL. The words by G. J. Rowe, suggested
by Miss Thompson's picture, "Calling the Roll," at the Royal
Academy. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s. stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

NEW SONG BY MOLLOY.
THE BIRD AND THE CROSS.
Words by F. E. Weatherly; Composed by J. L. MOLLOY.
Price 4s. each.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

NEW SONG BY MISS GABRIEL.
IL EST PARTOUT. Sung by M. de
Soria. Composed by VIRGINIA GABRIEL. French and
English Words. Price 4s.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

NEW SONGS BY MADAME SAINTON.
COME FORTH, MY LOVE. Serenade.
Sung by Mr. E. Lloyd.
A STREAM OF GOLDEN MOONSHINE.
Sung by Signor Federici.
Price 4s. each.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

SUNG BY MR. E. LLOYD.
PAST RECALL. Song. Composed by
HARRIETT YOUNG. Price 4s.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

NEW PIECE BY GHYS.
AIR PROVENCAL. By HENRI GHYS.
Will equal in popularity the favourite air "Louis XIII."
Price 3s.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

THE LIBRARY MODEL HARMONIUM.
By ALEXANDRE. In handsome carved Oak Case, French-
polished. Price 25s. The greatest care has been taken to produce
in this Harmonium a full round tone of the most organ-like quality,
to adapt them for use in small rooms or libraries.
Sole Agents,
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

THE GOTHIC MODEL HARMONIUM.
By ALEXANDRE. In dark Oak Case, with very handsome
antique carving. With dulciana, Lieblich gedacht, principal baritone,
forte, grand jeu, gambe diapason flute, harpe éolienne forte, &c.
Price 70s.
The Cases of these Instruments have been made to suit rooms with
handsome furniture. The qualities of tone are quite new to the
Harmonium, being exact imitations of the effects produced on a
pipe organ.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

THE STUDENT'S HARMONIUM. By
ALEXANDRE. In varnished Oak Case, of superior finish and
appearance. Compass, 5 octaves. Price Five Guineas.
The best model of Harmonium yet made.
Sole Agents, METZLER and Co.,
37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS.
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT
for the
UNITED KINGDOM
and
COLONIES.
New and enlarged Illustrated Catalogues post-free.
METZLER and Co., Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

AMERICAN ORGANS, by
MASON and HAMLIN.
TESTIMONIALS
to their
SUPERIORITY
from the most
EMINENT MUSICIANS.
ILLUSTRATED LISTS
on application.
VIENNA HIGHEST AWARD.
Sole Agents—Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-st., London.

THREE-YEARS' PURCHASE SYSTEM FOR
MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN
ORGANS.

Style A 22 2 6
" B 2 12 0
" C 3 7 6
" D 3 13 6
" E 4 6 9
" F 4 16 3
" G 5 15 6
" H 9 3 0
" I 13 0 0
" J 8 2 0
" K 11 1 6
" L 6 11 0
" M 11 1 0
" N 14 8 9

Quarterly Payments to be made in advance, and at the end of
Three Years the Instrument becomes the property of the HIRER.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

DANCE MUSIC Performed at the Fancy-
Dress Ball at Marlborough House. By COOTE.
Queen of the Fête Waltzes. London Season Lancers.
Guard of Honour Lancers. Vie pour le Czar Quadrille.
24 stamps each, Solos; or as Duets, 30.
Harlequin Galop. Hunt Club Galop.
18 stamps each, Solos; or Duets, 24.
Horwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street.

MADAME SINICO'S FAVOURITE SONG,
by CAMPANA,
THE LITTLE GIPSY.
24 stamps.
Horwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street.

ADELINA PATTI'S GREAT SONG,
by CAMPANA,
EVENING BRINGETH MY HEART BACK TO THEE.
Half price 24 stamps.
Horwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street.

THE NEW MOTTO SONG,
written by HUNTER.
IT GOES AGAINST THE GRAIN.
All the rage.
18 stamps.—Horwood and Crew.

JUST PUBLISHED, WHO SHALL
DECIDE? from the Opera "Rose of Navarre." FORGET ME
NOT. Illustrated. Ballad. Words by H. G. Churchill; Music by
R. CHURCHILL. THE MONOGRAM WALTZES (Illustrated), as
played by the Coldstream Guards Band. By R. CHURCHILL. Price
4s. each; post-free, 2s. each.—London: WILKES and Co.

NEW MUSIC.

THE ROYAL SERIES OF SONG-BOOKS.
Price 2s. 6d. each, paper; 4s. cloth, gilt edges.
MENDELSSOHN'S SONGS AND DUETS. A collection of the
Fifty-four most celebrated Songs and the Six Duets, Op. 63, all
with German and English Words.
SCHUMANN'S SEVENTY-FIVE SONGS, with German and
English Words.
SACRED SONGS, ANCIENT AND MODERN. A collection of One
Hundred Songs, including all the most renowned and many
entirely new compositions.
THE SONGS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, AND
WALES, each complete in one volume.
Boosey and Co., London.

THE ROYAL EDITION OF OPERAS,
complete, with Italian and English Words.

FAUST. 2s. 6d.	LUOREZIA BORGIA. 2s. 6d.
IL TROVATORE. 2s. 6d.	RIGOLETTO. 2s. 6d.
MARTHA. 2s. 6d.	LA FIGLIA. 2s. 6d.
DON JUAN. 2s. 6d.	IL FLAUTO MAGICO. 2s. 6d.
NORMA. 2s. 6d.	DON PASQUALE. 2s. 6d.
LUCIA. 2s. 6d.	BALLO IN MASCHERA. 2s. 6d.
FRA DIAVOLO. 2s. 6d.	DER FREISCHUTZ. 2s. 6d.
LA TRAVIATA. 2s. 6d.	LA FAVORITA. 2s. 6d.
I PURITANI. 2s. 6d.	CROWN DIAMONDS. 2s. 6d.
LA SONNAMBULA. 2s. 6d.	DOMINO NOIR. 2s. 6d.
IL BARBIERE. 2s. 6d.	FIN RAH. 2s. 6d.
FIDELIO. 2s. 6d.	MIRRIE. 2s. 6d.
FIGARO. 2s. 6d.	MASANIELLO. 2s. 6d.
SEMIRAMIDE. 2s. 6d.	LES HUGUENOTS. 5s.
LOHENGRIN. 5s.	GUILLAUME TELL. 5s.
ROBERT LE DIABLE. 5s.	

English and French Words.
GRAND DUCHESS. 2s. 6d. | MOCK DOCTOR. 2s. 6d.
English Words only.
BOHEMIAN GIRL. 2s. 6d. | LILY OF KILLARNEY. 2s. 6d.
Also in cloth, 4s., 5s., and 7s. 6d. each.
Boosey and Co., London.

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
THE COMPLETE OPERA (French and English) .. 7s. 6d.
THE COMPLETE OPERA FOR PIANOFORTE .. 2s. 6d.
LEYBACH'S NEW FANTASIA .. 4s. 0d.
KUHES'S POPULAR FANTASIA .. 4s. 0d.
BRINLEY RICHARDS'S CONSPIRATORS' CHORUS .. 4s. 0d.
REYNOLD DE VILBAC'S DUET .. 4s. 0d.
COOTE'S MADAME ANGOT QUADRILLE .. 4s. 0d.
COOTE'S MADAME ANGOT WALTZ .. 4s. 0d.
COOTE'S MADAME ANGOT GALOP .. 4s. 0d.
D'ALBERT'S MADAME ANGOT LANCERS .. 4s. 0d.
GODFREY'S CLAIRETTE WALTZ .. 4s. 0d.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
OFFENBACH'S last and most successful Opera, played at the
Alhambra. Price 2s. 6d. complete, for Piano. Also Kuhes's Fantasia,
2s. net.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE QUADRILLE.
By OFFENBACH. As brilliant and tuneful as the celebrated
"Grand Duchess" Quadrille, by the same composer. Performed at
the last State Ball. 2s. net.—Boosey and Co.

LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE WALTZ.
By CHARLES COOTE. Played at all the Balls by Coote and
Tinney's Band. 2s. net.—Boosey and Co.

KUHES'S JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
KUHES'S DON BE SORROWFUL, DARLING!
KUHES'S ONE MORNING, ONE SO EARLY.
Three New Pieces. 2s. each.—Boosey and Co.

VERT-VERT QUADRILLE. By ARBAN.
On Offenbach's New Opera. 2s. net. Also VERT-VERT. By
RUMMEL. Bouquet of Melodies. 2s. net.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

This day, 7s. 6d., cloth,
HANDY BOOK FOR THE ORGAN. by
DR. SPARK, containing Complete Instructions for the Use
of the Manuals and Pedals, with 160 various Examples by various
Composers for the Organ.—Boosey and Co.

Just published, price 5s. (70 pages), cloth,
HANDY BOOK for the HARMONIUM.
By J. V. ELLIOTT. Containing Complete Instructions for
Playing the Instrument, and a large collection of Studies and
Music for Instruments of various sizes.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S SHORT IRON
GRAND PIANOFORTE, in plain Walnut Case, 5 ft. long,
7 Octaves, Trichord throughout, very durable, and with excellent
tone. To be had on the Three-Years' system, £5 10s. per quarter,
or £55 cash.—235, Regent-street (adjoining the Polytechnic).

DISTIN'S BRASS INSTRUMENTS for
AMATEURS.
DISTIN'S CORNET-A-PISTONS, from 3s.
DISTIN'S MINATURE CORNET-A-PISTONS. 9s.
DISTIN'S BALLAD HORN. 9s.
DISTIN'S BAND INSTRUMENTS, at all prices.
Estimates for Bands of all sizes, also Illustrations and Prices of
Individual Instruments, to be had of the Sole Manufacturers,
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street, London.
Distin's Monthly "Brass-Band Journal," 10s. 6d. per annum.

Homage to Son Altesse Royale, Prince Leopold d'Angleterre.
SOUVENIR DE LA BAIE-DES-ANGES.
Ballade pour le Piano. Par EUGENE WAGNER.
Price 4s.
LES VOIX HEUREUSES DU LAC. Souvenir de Thonon, dédié
à sa femme Emily Grace Wagner. Romance pour le Piano. Par
EUGENE WAGNER. Price 4s.
STANLEY LUCAS, WEBER, and Co., 54, New Bond-street, W.

SECONDHAND SILVER.—An
Assortment of Tea and Coffee Services from £30; Tea Services,
from £15; Teapots, £7 7s.; Cruet Frames, £3 6s.; Waiters, £3;
Cream Jugs, 30s. An Assortment of Spoons and Forks.
G. A. GODWIN, 304, High Holborn, London. Established 1801.

ART REPRODUCTIONS IN JEWELLERY.
In the Grecian, Græco-Roman, Etruscan, Egyptian, Arabesque,
Assyrian, and Celtic styles. An Illustrated Catalogue sent post-free.
G. A. GODWIN, 304, High Holborn, London.—Established 1801.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Anyone can take good
Photographs with DUBRONI'S Patent Apparatus. No pre-
vious knowledge required. No dark room wanted. Complete and
portable apparatus, from £2. Book of instruction, four stamps
per post.—LECHERTIER, BARBE, and Co., 60, Regent-street, London.

ONE GUINEA, TWO GUINEAS, and
THREE GUINEAS.—Miniatures for Lockets, Bracelet, or
Brooch from photograph taken. Cartes, Vignettes, and Cabinet
Portraits.—H. DAVIS, Photographer, 35, Bruton-st., Berkeley-square.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS,
at HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, London.
Dressing Bags, 4s. to £50.
Envelope Cases, 2s. to 4s.
Dressing Cases, 2s. to £50.
Inkstands, 5s. to 40s.
Flower Vases, 2s. to 25s.
Candlesticks, per pair, 12s. to 25s.
Jardinières (per pair), 42s. to 25s.
Belts and Châletrines, 2s. to 25s.
Card Trays, 2s. to 4s.
Baskets (oxidised, &c.), 15s. to 45s.
Writing-Table Sets, of new and elegant designs, 31s. 6d. to £10.
Rodrigues's 10-guinea silver fitted Travelling Dressing Bags.
Rodrigues's 10-guinea Ladies' Dressing Case, silver fitted.
And a Large and Choice Assortment of English, Viennese, and
Parisian Novelties, suitable for Presents, from 6s. to £10.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS, at RODRIGUES',
the new make, with Patent Leather Guards, Four Portraits on
a Page, interleaved for Vignettes and Cabinet Portraits, from 10s. 6d.
to £5. Presentation and Regimental Albums.—42, Piccadilly.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS, CRESTS,
and ADDRESSES designed, and Steel Dies engraved as gems.
Note-Paper and Envelopes stamped in colour relief and brilliantly
illuminated in gold, silver, and colours.—42, Piccadilly, London, W.

BALL PROGRAMMES at RODRIGUES'.
Ball Programmes of novel and beautiful Designs, arranged,
printed, and stamped in the latest fashion. Bills of Fare, Guest-
Cards, and Invitations in great variety.—42, Piccadilly, London.

VISITING-CARDS at H. RODRIGUES'.
A Card-plate elegantly engraved and 100 superfine cards
printed for 6d. Each Card-plate designed and engraved in modern
and medieval styles, at Rodrigues', 42, Piccadilly, W.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1874.
Arrangements for the issue of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Tourist
Tickets will be in force from May 16 to Oct. 31, 1874.
For particulars see Time-Tables and Programmes issued by the
Company.
Derby, May, 1874. JAMES ALPORT, General Manager.

LONDON FEMALE PENITENTIARY.
168, Pentonville-road, N.—Founded 1807.—The Committee
earnestly APPEAL for FUNDS to carry on the work of reclaiming
fallen Young Women. Contributions received by Messrs. Barclay,
Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; and
Messrs. Drummonds, Charing-cross.
W. H. CESAR, Assistant Secretary.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
BANKERS to the GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW
ZEALAND, the PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS OF AUCK-
LAND, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, &c.
Paid-up Capital, £200,000. Reserve Fund, £180,000.
HEAD OFFICE—AUCKLAND.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
In Victoria (Australia)—Melbourne.
In NEW ZEALAND,

Akaroa	Greenstone	Naseby	Southbridge
Alexandra	Greytown	Nelson	St. Albans
Arrow	Greymouth	New Plymouth	Tauranga
Ashburton	Hokitika	Palmerston	Tenapa
Blenheim	Invercargill	Pictou	Tokomaru
Charleston	Kaipoi	Queenstown	Waiatapu
Christchurch	Lawrence	Rangiora	Wanganui
Clutha-Ferry	Lyell	Wellington	Westport
Coromandel	Matawai	Riverton	Wetherston
Cromwell	Marton	Ross	
Dunedin	Napier	Roxburgh	
Gisborne			

This Bank grants draughts on any of the above-named places
and transacts every description of Banking Business connected with
New Zealand and Australia on the most favourable terms. The
London Office receives Deposits at interest for fixed periods on terms
which may be learned on application.
F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

MONEY, TIME, and LIFE are lost in
the event of ACCIDENTAL INJURY or DEATH.
Provide against Losses by the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
against Accidents of all kinds.
The oldest and largest Accidental Assurance Company.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
64, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street, London.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers
of
SILVER PLATE. Tea and Coffee Services. Tea Trays and Waiters. Spoons and Forks. Plates and Dish Covers. Epergnes, Fruit Stands. Prize Cups and Tankards.
CUTLERY. Ivory Table Knives. Desert Knives and Forks. Fish do. Fish Carvers. Canteens of Cutlery. Sporting Knives.

The Stock they keep in London, at 67 and 68, King William-street,
London Bridge, also at 222, Regent-street, W., is very large and well
assorted, being all of first-class quality and design. It is sent direct
from their own Works, at Baker's-hill, in Sheffield. Illustrated
Catalogues sent free by post.
Address 67 and 68, King William-street, London Bridge; or, 222
Regent-street, W.
Established A.D. 1810 at Sheffield.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the
very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, per-
fectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy.
Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL
Whisky." Wholesale—20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

HOOPER'S BRIGHTON SELTZER.
4s. per Dozen.
Of the principal Chemists and Wine Merchants.
Wholesale and Export of the Manufacturers—
Hooper and Company, 7, Pall-mall East, London.

M'CALL'S PAYSANDU OX TONGUES.
In 8-lb. and 4-lb. Tins, containing one and two tongues
respectively.
"Met with universal approval."—Times, April 23, 1874.
Of all Grocers and Italian Warehousemen; and
Wholesale, J. M'CALL and CO., Houndsditch, E.C.

IMPROVED and ECONOMIC COOKERY.
Use LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT as "stock"
for Beef-Tea, Soups, Made



THE WAR IN SPAIN: THE TAKING OF CUENCA.



THE WAR IN SPAIN: THE TAKING OF CUENCA.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

The most important incident of this deplorable contest announced last week in our foreign news was the capture by the Carlists, on the 14th, of the town of Cuenca, which is halfway between Madrid and Valencia towards the east of Spain, and eighty miles from the capital. Cuenca, three or four centuries ago, was the wealthy and populous seat of a great woollen trade, and was the birthplace of Cardinal Albornoz and several famous men. It is a town of 20,000 inhabitants. Its situation is beautiful, upon the edge of a high table-land, at the confluence of the rivers Huesca and Jucar, and amidst hills clothed with pine-forests. The town, with its ancient walls, towers, and picturesque old-fashioned houses, is built on ledges or terraces rising up the steep side of a hill, which is crowned by the old Gothic Cathedral. The following official report of the surrender of Cuenca is published by the Government:—

"On the morning of July 13 8000 Carlists, under the command of Don Alfonso, who was accompanied by Dona Blanca, attacked the Faubourg of Carreteria. The first three assaults were repulsed; but the Republican commander, Colonel Yglesias, being surrounded, was compelled to abandon the faubourg and fall back to the chief square of the town, at the same time strengthening the defences at the Valencia gate. A summons was then conveyed to Yglesias to surrender, to which he replied, 'Never!' The firing on the part of the Carlists increased throughout the night. On the morning of the 14th four more assaults were repulsed by the Republicans, though they were suffering from want of water and food. After the firing had lasted altogether fifty-six hours, the Carlists obtained possession of the square, and Yglesias gave orders for a retreat into the fortress, where he hoped to be able to continue the struggle to the last; but, on arriving at San Pedro-street, he perceived 4000 fresh Carlists descending from the fort, which they had entered. Yglesias, with all his officers and men, fell into the hands of the Carlists, who thereupon gave the signal for pillage and carnage. Several buildings were burnt, many houses sacked, and inhabitants assassinated. The Carlists levied and carried away two years' taxes, a quantity of goods and food, and destroyed the fortifications. It is believed that they numbered 11,000, under the orders of Freixas, the Curé Flix, and Canon Villalain, and that they had 150 killed and 700 wounded. They threw many of their dead into fires lit for the purpose."

A narrative of the conflict, written by Senor Sancho, secretary to the civil Governor, appeared in the London papers on Monday last. The Carlists retired from Cuenca on the 18th. We have received two sketches from a correspondent who has witnessed the principal events of this war. One represents the Carlist horsemen charging through the suburb of the Carreteria; in the other Illustration Colonel Yglesias is seen caught by the party of Carlists from the fort at the corner of the street of San Pedro. It is rumoured that Yglesias has been shot. The disaster at Cuenca was partly retrieved, a few days afterwards, by Brigadier Lopez Pinto at Salvate. He there defeated a large force of Carlists; captured several officers, with arms, ammunition, and horses; and released 700 prisoners taken at Cuenca.

Our Illustration of the conflict at Castelfolli, near Figueras, in the province of Asturias, is from a sketch by Lieutenant Barrero, of the 1st Mountain Artillery. The group in the foreground consists of Brigadier Cagnas, with his staff, directing the movements of his troops, who numbered 2500, to dislodge the Carlist band of Urbano Huguet from its position on the opposite side of the small river Fluvia, where it was attempting to stop his passage on his way to relieve Puyceda. The other sketches which form parts of our front-page Engraving are from the towns of Tolosa and Estella, now occupied respectively by Don Carlos and by General Dorregaray, the commander of his chief army. We have described both those towns on former occasions. These sketches are by M. Ruis, a Carlist officer in Biscay.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH ADMIRAL.

Particulars have been received at Plymouth respecting the loss of the iron ship British Admiral, 1800 tons, on the rocks of King's Island, off the Australian coast. The vessel struck at night, and went down shortly afterwards. All on board were drowned, except eight of the crew and passengers, who were saved after having endured great sufferings.

The ill-fated ship was built last year at Liverpool for the Liverpool Shipowners' Company (Limited), and was of 1800 tons register. When in the Bay of Biscay, on her first voyage, she lost her masts, and returned to Liverpool to be refitted.

Her second voyage was a most disastrous one, for heavy seas so damaged her chronometers and compass that, when nearing the Australian continent, she lost reckoning, and suddenly during the night was among the fatal rocks of King's Island before their proximity was discovered. She fell off on her broadside, and then ensued a heartrending scene. At three o'clock in the morning forty-nine passengers, awakened from their sleep, rushed on deck in their night-dresses, only to find the ship crushing against black rugged rocks, every sea making a clean breach over her. One small boat was all that could be launched, and in this the second mate, four seamen, and three passengers put off. Falling spars smashed all the other boats. Most of the passengers took refuge by the mizenmast, but presently they and the mast were hurled overboard by a huge wave. The mainmast followed, bursting the deck, and in another minute the ship slipped off into deep water. The second mate's boat capsized in the breakers, and only three of the party managed to regain her, and they clung to her keel. Mr. Nicholson, the son of the ex-Premier of Victoria, who had been to England for his health, lost his life in a vain effort to save two little children who were struggling among the wreckage. He said to the survivors that he could not leave the little ones; and, whilst grasping after them, he perished. The third mate was in his berth, sick, and went down with the ship; but, on coming to the surface, he seized a piece of floating timber and on it reached the shore. He was the only officer saved. The other survivors were Mr. O'Grady, saloon-passenger; Keys, Jones, and Harold, steerage-passengers; Wagner, Baker, and Davidson, seamen. At daylight they managed to make a tent of wreckage, and sustained themselves by provisions washed ashore. They next day fell in with a hunter's hut, and there found a seaman named Cunningham, who had escaped on some floating wreckage. A small vessel, two days after, took them over to Melbourne, where they arrived on June 1.

The Victorian Government dispatched a steamer to the scene of the wreck, and buried all the bodies which had been washed ashore. Very little of the cargo was recoverable.

The local marine board held an inquiry, and exonerated the captain and officers from blame.

Lady Bute opened at Cardiff, last week, a new dock, constructed at the cost of her husband. The dock is said to be the largest in the world, and upwards of £1,000,000 has been expended in its formation.

MUSIC.

The termination of the season of Italian opera leaves a comparative blank in London music; only comparative, however, performances of some kind or other occurring in our metropolis nearly all through the year.

The chief event of last week was the annual concert of the Royal Academy of Music, which took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Saturday afternoon, when the progress of the students under the excellent tuition which is provided at the institution was amply manifested, particularly in pianoforte-playing by Misses McCarty, Martin, Troup, Ludovici, and Whitaker, Mr. Eaton Fanning, and Mr. Boutenof. Two brilliant violin performances were given by students—one by a lady pupil, Mlle. Gabrielle Vaillant, the other by Mr. Palmer; and Master Speer gave a skilful execution of Mendelssohn's fifth organ sonata. The progress of some of the pupils in composition was proved by the performance of orchestral pieces by Mr. A. H. Jackson and Miss Florence Marshall, specimens of vocal writing having been supplied by other students. In singing also—solo and concerted—the pupils manifested the value of the instruction received at the Royal Academy of Music. A complete orchestra was provided, among the players having been three lady violinists and one lady clarinetist, all students. Mr. Walter Macfarren conducted. At the close of the concert Madame Sainton-Dolby distributed prizes (medals and books) to many of the pupils who have particularly distinguished themselves. This institution now possesses four scholarships—the Sterndale Bennett, the Cipriani Potter, the Westmoreland, and the Parepa-Rosa Exhibitions.

This day's (Saturday's) music at the Crystal Palace will consist of a performance of Flotow's "Martha," for the benefit of Miss Blanche Cole. On Monday (the bank holiday) music will form a portion of the entertainments, a special concert being announced for the same day at the Royal Albert Hall.

On Saturday next, as previously stated, the season of promenade concerts commences at the Royal Italian Opera House, under the lessorship of Messrs. Gatti, M. Hervé being the conductor and Mr. J. Russell the business manager.

Sir F. R. Sandford, on behalf of the Committee of Council on Education, has forwarded to the Rev. J. Curwen, the representative of the Tonic Sol-Faists, a reply to the statements of the deputation which waited on Mr. Forster and to certain papers containing complaints against Mr. John Hullah's discharge of his duty as Musical Inspector of Training Colleges. Their Lordships find, Sir Francis says, that complaints have been made to the department solely from one of the small number of colleges where the Tonic Sol-Fa notation is used, and that the authorities of forty out of the forty-nine colleges inspected by Mr. Hullah in 1873 have addressed a memorial to them expressing the fullest confidence in the inspector and satisfaction with his system. Passing to the prayer of the Tonic Sol-Faists for the appointment of a new inspector, or a separate examiner for the Tonic Sol-Faists, who shall be entirely independent of the present inspector, their Lordships state that they cannot accede to either of these suggestions. "They are," Sir Francis continues, "quite satisfied as to the thorough impartiality of their present inspector, and they sympathise with the feelings expressed in the counter-memorial as well as in the arguments by which its prayers are supported." They further state that, as candidates are judged solely by the results which they produce on paper or in singing before the inspector, no further recognition of the system on which they are trained is called for. They will continue to afford to candidates for certificates who desire it an opportunity of expressing the results of their instruction in music either in the notation which is all but universally used or in that of the Tonic Sol-Faists. Further they are not prepared to go, and they have never undertaken to do so. The letter closes with the significant expression, "They trust that they may not again have to consider such complaints as have been brought before them with respect to the examinations held under their direction."

THEATRES.

Beyond the fact that Miss Ada Cavendish took her benefit at the Olympic on Friday week, and acted to a well-filled and enthusiastic house, we have little to record. Again she appeared as Lady Clancarty, and commanded the sympathies of the spectators. She also appeared, for the second time, as Lady Teazle, in the second and third acts of Sheridan's immortal comedy; and at the conclusion addressed the audience in an effective speech, not wanting in witty points. At the Standard Mr. Irving and the Lyceum company appeared, on Monday, in Mr. Wills's successful four-act tragedy of "Charles I.," and were received with fervour and repeated applause. The experiment is likely to prove a prosperous one. The Lyceum Theatre will open this (Saturday) evening, under the management of Mr. Charles Morton and Miss Emily Soldene, when Offenbach's comic opera, "The Grand Duchess," will be produced, Miss Emily Soldene appearing in the title rôle. The private amateur theatrical performance at St. George's Hall for the benefit of the widow of the late Mr. Shirley Brooks was very successful. After the payment of all expenses, a sum of £180 has been handed to Mrs. Brooks.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

The first annual report of the Board of Education for Scotland has been issued. It states that, in the cases disposed of up to the end of last year, provision is made for additional school accommodation for 138,739 scholars; and the board add:—"The statistics transmitted to us are sufficient to show that there is throughout the country great need of additional school accommodation. It was acknowledged that the provision made for education in the large towns and the seats of commercial and manufacturing industry was defective both in quantity and quality; but an opinion was frequently expressed that ample school accommodation of the most efficient kind existed in the rural districts. The returns sent in by the school boards do not bear out this impression. In not a few of the rural parishes the school-buildings provided for the children of the neighbourhood requiring education are inadequate, badly ventilated and drained, and unprovided with a playground or with necessary conveniences. In a number of cases both the school premises and the teachers' houses have been handed over to the school boards in a dilapidated and even ruinous condition; and, notwithstanding the stringent provisions of the law as it existed prior to the passing of the Education Act, there are a number of parishes in which heritors had neglected to provide either a school-house or teacher's dwelling or garden. The work which has, in consequence, devolved upon school boards is both onerous and expensive; but, in the great majority of cases, the members of these boards have set themselves to the discharge of their duties in a liberal and energetic spirit, worthy of commendation."

A new cable between Shetland and Orkney has been successfully laid by the steamer Caroline.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Organist's Quarterly Journal" (published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) keeps up the interest of its contents, under the able editorship of Dr. Spark, of Leeds. The work has now entered a third volume, the last part issued consisting of a series of pieces, in various forms and styles, written expressly for this publication by Messrs. Silas, J. F. Barnett, Stimpson, Moldenhauer, and Stark.

Dr. Spark has commenced the issue (through the publishing house of Messrs. Chappell and Co.) of a series of original compositions for the organ, the first of which is a "Concert-Fantasia," written somewhat in sonata form, and displaying great variety of treatment and thorough knowledge of the capabilities of the "king of instruments."

That incomparable violoncellist, Signor Piatti, has often appeared successfully as a composer, and we have now a characteristic song of his, "The Homeward Watch," which offers good scope for vocal declamation; and one of more tranquil expression, entitled "Soft eyes of blue"—both to graceful lines by Mr. W. C. Bennett.

Messrs. Boosey and Co.'s recent publications include several songs by eminent composers. "Sleep, my love, sleep," by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, was written expressly for Madame Patey. The melody is very expressive, and will tax neither the compass nor the executive powers of the singer. In "The Boatman's Song" Mr. Blumenthal has produced another of those characteristic pieces in which he had already been so successful. Several changes of tempo give a variety of effect, in consonance with the descriptive nature of the text (by Mr. John Oxenford). The song was written for Mr. Santley, by whom it has been sung with great success. This eminent singer appears again as composer in his ballad, "One long thought of you," an effective setting of words by Thomas Moore. Mr. J. L. Molloy excels in ballads of the quaint class, a good specimen of which is "Polly," in which a sailor sings the praises of his pilot-boat.

Messrs. Cramer and Co. have issued some vocal pieces that will be welcome in drawing-room circles. "Come again, sweet dream," is a pretty duet that will suit a soprano and a mezzo-soprano. In the song, "Binding sheaves," that cultivated musician known until recently as Miss Alice Mary Smith proves that simplicity of style may consist with interest in treatment. Both melody and accompaniment are within easy reach. "Why haunt'st thou me?" by Warmaloff, is one of the series of standard Russian songs in course of publication by Messrs. Cramer and Co. The melody is smooth and well marked. "L'Assemblée, Grand Rondo," is a brilliant pianoforte piece by C. H. R. Marriot, which will afford good right-hand practice.

Messrs. Cramer and Co. have added to their shilling series, the "Opera Bouffe Cabinet," "The Barber of Bath," by Offenbach, and "Eldorado," a musical adaptation by J. Fitzgerald, the literary portion by Mr. H. B. Farnie, who edits the series.

Three songs published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart will please in their different styles. "The Hour of Prayer," sacred song by J. L. de B. Prescott, has much seriousness of character, "In the spring-time long ago," by the same, being of a lighter kind. "Give me your hand once more," words and music by Lady William Lennox, has a well-marked melody and a diversified accompaniment.

Mr. Westley Richards's "Larghetto and Fugue," published by Lamborn Cook, is a cleverly-written piece. The introductory movement has much grace, and the fugue is a skilful and well-sustained treatment of a clearly-defined subject.

Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co. have published two pleasing pieces by the eminent harpist Charles Oberthur—one an impromptu ("Au rive de la mer") for his own instrument; the other a bolero ("Espagnolia") for the pianoforte—both effectively written. Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew's "Three Bagatelles for the Pianoforte" are among many proofs of that lady's title to rank high in the list of female composers. These pieces are extremely interesting, are written with thorough knowledge of the instrument, and will afford excellent practice in various forms of mechanism. "Ukrania" is the title of a fantasia on Russian airs, for harp and pianoforte, by Emile Glover. National melodies are here cleverly treated, the two instruments being used with much effect in combination and contrast.

From the house of C. Jeffreys, of Berners-street, we have several effective pianoforte pieces by Mr. M. Watson. In his "Gavotte," "Bourrée," and "Passepied," this gentleman has successfully caught the spirit of some of those forms of the dance which so largely prevail in the music of the older masters; and in his "Tarantelle," "Polonaise," and "Bolero," he has been equally happy in more modern styles. Mr. Reyloff's song, "The Armourer" (also published by Mr. Jeffreys), has much boldness of rhythm, and will suit a contralto or baritone voice of moderate compass.

Signor A. Schira's song, "He was her only son," is written with that knowledge of vocal effect which might be expected from a composer of such experience. There are some good contrasts of rhythm and tempo, and the voice part is within moderate compass. The publishers, Messrs. Klein and Co., have also issued some clever pianoforte and vocal pieces by Gustav Erlanger. His "Petit Caprice" and "Valse" are bright and tuneful; and his songs, "I prithee send me back my heart," "The sea hath its pearls," "She walks in beauty," "Love will find out the way," and "Love's Philosophy," are all characterised by much melodious grace. A series of songs by Lady Baker (also published by Messrs. Klein) will be found pleasing in effect and easy in performance (simplicity being their prevailing characteristic). They are, "The Old Couple," "Dreaming," "Missing thee among the rye," "The Mother's Song," "If," and "Old Memories."

The publishing house of Mr. W. Czerny has issued some characteristic pianoforte pieces by Robert Volkmann, entitled "Beauties of Visegrad," a series of seven well-contrasted movements, each in illustration of a specified purpose, and all containing more or less of interest and variety. The same publisher has also brought out a transcription for piano solo (by D. Brocca) of a charming barcarolle by Spohr, originally written for piano and violin; a well-written gavotte by A. G. Dyer, a graceful romance Russe (entitled "Ivanowa") by G. W. Hammond, and a melodious romance sans paroles ("Angela") by Hermann Scholtz.

"Childish Fancies" (R. Limpus) is the title of a collection of twenty short pieces for the pianoforte composed by Charlton Templeman Speer, who recently (at the age of thirteen) gained the Sterndale-Bennett Scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music. The pieces here referred to show much aptitude for composition and acquaintance with musical forms, and they hold out unusual promise for the future of the youthful composer.

The Norfolk Volunteer Service Association will hold its annual meeting at Norwich, Sept. 2, 3, and 4.

A concert-hall having been built in connection with the Granville Hotel, at Ramsgate, it was inaugurated with musical honours. The organisers of the concert were the British Orchestral Society, and its patron was the Duke of Edinburgh.

NEW BOOKS.

The Russian military expedition to Khiva last year has given occasion to publish several books of Central Asiatic travels, descriptions, and history which have lately been noticed. But the only English narrative by an actual witness of General Kaufman's recent campaign is that of Mr. J. A. MacGahan, special correspondent of the *New York Herald*. It appears in a volume entitled *Campaigning on the Oxus and the Fall of Khiva* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). We have more than once acknowledged our obligations to Mr. MacGahan personally for his efforts in procuring those sketches, by Russian officers of the expedition, which furnished the illustrations in our Journal. It is nevertheless with perfect impartiality that we commend his book as one of the most satisfactory and interesting performances of its kind. He was more fortunate, or rather more favoured, than Mr. David Ker, the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who travelled to Samarkand and Bokhara, but was not permitted to go to Khiva. Mr. MacGahan, when he reached Fort Perovsky, on the Syr Daria or Jaxartes, in company with the American Chargé-d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, Mr. Eugene Schuyler, after a very long tarantasse journey from the Volga, found that the Russian army had started on its march to Khiva. He boldly resolved, with an official permission, to set forth alone across the Kizil-Kum desert and to overtake General Kaufmann, traversing a region where the necessities of life are scarce, while robbers more formidable than the Bedouins of Arabia infest the pathless way. His retinue consisted of a Russianised Tartar servant named Ak Mamatoff, a Kara-Kalpak guide, and a Kirghiz horse-boy, themselves and baggage to be conveyed by six horses. It was on April 30 that Mr. MacGahan left Fort Perovsky, and during twenty-nine days he travelled several hundred miles, in a south-west direction, to the banks of the Oxus, without overtaking, as yet, the steady march of the Russian troops. His adventures, and interviews with the wandering tribes of the desert, are worthy of our attention, but we look forward more eagerly to the stirring events of the campaign. At Sheik Arik, on May 29, he came at length upon the object of his quest, finding the Russians actually engaged that day in a battle with the Turcomans, who resisted their advance on the banks of the river. General Kaufmann, as well as the Grand Duke Nicholas and the other Russian superior officers, gave Mr. MacGahan a frank and friendly welcome, approving of his courage in riding alone over the Kizil Kum. They crossed the Oxus, with the whole army, two days afterwards, and continued their march northward, down the course of that river, into the cultivated lands of Khiva, which are inhabited, not by the wild Turcomans, but by the Uzbek Tartars, a civilised though depraved and bigoted nation. The actions that took place in the next fortnight, leading to the surrender of the capital city and submission of its ruler, Mohammed Rahim Bogadur Khan, have been related in the newspapers, and must be within the recollection of many readers. Mr. MacGahan describes the town and country scenes of Khiva, and the life of its people, very agreeably; he gives also sufficient information about its place in the politics of Central Asia, henceforth to be ruled by the Russian Government. The subjugation of Khiva, indeed, was not the end of General Kaufmann's work last year. It remained to chastise the Yomud Turcomans for their hostility to Russia, and for their cruel massacre of the released Persian captives returning home from Khiva. This service was attended, in the month of July, with some fierce and desperate fighting, which M. MacGahan saw, and of which he tells us the animated story. His volume is furnished with a correct map, and with some thirty engravings, mostly from the designs of Verestchagin or the sketches of Captain Feodoroff, some of which are reprinted from our own Journal.

One of the literary fashions of the day is the invention of odd, enigmatic titles for books. It may be allowed to pass for a lure to the reading of a novel, which has probably no definite subject, but merely, in general, that vague capability of sensations called "life" in the mind of the ordinary novel-writer. But a narrative of distinct experiences and observations, or a description of places and their inhabitants, ought to have a label that will tell us simply and precisely what it contains. *South by West*, a volume published by W. Isbister and Co., would not easily be guessed, without the explanation that follows this name on the titlepage, to relate a "winter in the Rocky Mountains and spring in Mexico." This new book of North American travel, edited by the Rev. Canon Kingsley, is understood to have been written by a lady of his family, who accompanied the Dean of Chester's family party in 1871 to a Church Congress in the United States. She had a brother residing in Colorado, to which tolerably far western Territory of the Union she journeyed, with a proper escort, by the Kansas railroad line. Her sojourn for the winter in Colorado was made enjoyable by sound health, active habits of industry, and a cheerful temper, with a keen relish of the picturesque in scenery and of the humorous in social character and manners. She visited the "city" of Denver at Christmas, but her chief abode was at the "temperance colony town" of Colorado Springs, where she lived in a small wooden hut or "shanty," with her brother in an adjoining tent. There seems to be much that is interesting and promising in the Colorado Territory, but it lacks wood and water. The Fountain Colony, to which the brother of our authoress was officially attached, is a thriving agricultural settlement, near Pike's Peak, eighty miles south of Denver, formed by a railroad company, and is free from the rowdiness of some raw Western communities. Many emigrants from Old England, as well as from New England, and some from Canada, have fixed their homes in this district. The Denver and Rio Grande Railway, a narrow-gauge line running from north to south along the base of the Rocky Mountains, is likely to be very useful. The authoress saw a few Ute Indians and coyotes or prairie wolves, but they did no harm to her, and she endured the severe cold without repining, as became a near relative of Canon Kingsley. In March, having joined some American friends, she went on into California, looking in at the Mormon city of the Great Salt Lake on her way. But she there saw only the Mormon Tabernacle empty, for she had no wish to see Brigham Young and his many wives. Having spent a few days pleasantly at San Francisco and in its neighbourhood, she went by sea, with General P. and the ladies of his party, to Manzanillo on the Mexican coast. Landing here, they travelled inland and eastward, by way of Colima, Guadalajara, and Queretaro, through provinces still disturbed by insurrection and civil war, not without some personal adventures and alarms. The ladies often had to conceal loaded pistols for self-defence under their clothes. In the capital city of Mexico, where she stayed about six weeks of May and June, 1872, the writer found many objects of interest. The favourite strong drink of the Mexican people, which they call *pulque*, was not to her taste; "it looks like whipped cream, and tastes like yeast." It is distilled from the juice of a plant called maguey. But that country yields other refreshments more congenial to an English palate. The city is pleasantly described, with its splendid old Spanish churches, wide streets and squares adorned with trees and flower-gardens, and the lakes and mountains around. The different classes of townspeople, too, presenting

quaint figures in their various dresses, and with the complexions of different races, come in for lively observation and comment. The authoress was rejoined at Mexico by her brother M., whom she had left in Colorado three months before. He had come with a railway engineering party along another line of route. But her stay in the country was limited. In the middle of June, still accompanying her American friends, General and Mrs. P., she left the capital and descended by Puebla to the Atlantic shore at Vera Cruz, thence returning by steamer to New York. We have to thank this clever lady for a delightful book.

It is now quite time for our summer tourists who think of Alpine rambles to consider the attractions of picturesque and romantic scenery in one part or another of the central highlands of Europe. They may go to Geneva, for access to Mont Blanc and the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont; or to Berne or Basle, for the Swiss Alps; or else up the Lake of Constance, and so onward into the Tyrol, which has its own Alps, not to mention the dolomite peaks, between that country and the Venetian provinces of Italy. We can only mention for their guidance a few of the trustworthy handbooks of travel in those regions which have recently been published, and one or two books of a more original literary character, written to express the sentiments of the authors regarding what, in their experience, is to be seen and felt there. *Berlepsch-Kohl Switzerland* (D. Nutt, Strand) is an English translation of the most complete and compact German work of needful and instructive knowledge, with details of practical advice, for every canton of the Swiss Confederation, and the routes through Southern Germany, either through Baden, or Wurtemberg, or Bavaria, whichever may be preferred for the approach to that country. The original work—and probably also the English version—is sold by Caesar Schmidt, at Zurich; but it will be better for the English traveller to buy it in London. A slighter compilation, announced as *Cook's Tourist's Handbook for Switzerland*, is furnished by the well-known managers of excursion conveyances and conveniences, whose office is in Ludgate-circus. Of this we need say but little. Those who take an intelligent interest in the wonderful structure of the mountains, or who are ambitious to explore their mysterious recesses, if not to scale their laborious and too often perilous ascents, ought to procure the *Alpine Guides* (published by Longmans) of Mr. John Ball, F.R.S., late president of the Alpine Club. One of these thin volumes, in a light and flexible binding for the pocket, describes the Western or Pennine Alps, which include Mont Blanc, the Matterhorn, and Monte Rosa. Another treats of the Central Tyrolean Alps, culminating in the Gross Glockner, a beautiful sharp cone rising above the Pasterze glacier, near the village of Heiligenblut, which is twenty miles north of the Carinthian railway at Lienz. Mr. Ball's dissertation, with the maps annexed, offers the best means of getting exact and systematic information concerning the different mountain ranges. "Orography" is the scientific title bestowed of late upon this branch of topography, but there is no parade of science in Mr. Ball's work, though he is perfectly conversant with all that has been taught or suggested upon the topics noticed in his discussion.

A very different way of looking at the Tyrol (or Tirol, as she prefers to spell its name) is that of Miss R. H. Busk, a lady whose intimate knowledge of local and legendary lore, both in Spain and in Central Italy, has been proved by her former works. The authoress of "Patranas" and of "The Folk-Lore of Rome," which latter book was noticed by us last week, again comes forward now with a volume entitled *The Valleys of Tirol; their Traditions and Customs, and How to Visit Them* (Longmans). She leaves the mountains to Mr. Ball and the Alpine Club, while she collects from the talk of peasants, or selects from the stores of previous foreign collectors, a great variety of anecdotes, highly characteristic of that simple and steadfast race of people. Stories of domestic life, the adventures of misers, spendthrifts, and true or false lovers, those of wandering princes and nobles, of saintly hermits, monks and nuns, and of rash or disobedient children, abound in this travelling magazine of Tyrolean popular romance. It contains also some descriptions of the districts visited by Miss Busk—namely, the Vorarlberg, or country at the head of the Lake of Constance; the lower valley of the Inn, from Zirl, above Innsbruck, down to Kufstein, an old fortress on the Bavarian frontier; the Zillertal, which runs up into the bleak central highlands; the city of Innsbruck and its neighbourhood; and the Wälsch Tyrol, or Italian province, around Trent, including the upper valley of the Adige, towards the Lake of Garda, with some of the valleys opening on the Venetian plain. Miss Busk seems to be thoroughly acquainted with all particulars of local history, and to have some command over the dialects of German or Italian, or the patois used by many past generations in each of these secluded nooks, from which she has drawn a large supply of entertaining fiction.

There is yet another class of English tourists in that part of Europe, whose object is simply recreation, healthy exercise, and amusement. To such readers as may be disposed to contemplate, if not to imitate, their example of a sociable perambulation in a party of four walking men, the perusal of *Tramps in the Tyrol* (Tinsley Brothers) is hereby recommended. The writer is Mr. H. Baden Pritchard, well known as a scientific and artistic photographer attached to the service of the War Department, and as the author of "A Peep at the Pyrenees," and of another book of Continental travel. His personality, indeed, and that of his three companions in the Tyrolean walking tour, are disguised under the colourable names of Messrs. Green, White, Black, and Brown. These gentlemen are stated to be members of "The Tittlebat Club," which meets, as we are told, in Water-lane, City. They carry knapsacks, which are fitted with straps that sometimes hurt their shoulders. They find the toil of uphill pedestrian locomotion rather more fatiguing than had been expected in starting from London. One or another is always making some excuse for halting and leaning against a tree, or even sitting down by the wayside. The others deride his weakness, and denounce his false pretences, but willingly follow his example. They further beguile the journey with practical jokes and harmless tricks upon each other, borne in a good-humoured spirit, as well as the exposure of each other's ridiculous blunders in converse with the natives. All this frank and boyish fun of the road is quite in character with the habits of Englishmen out for a holiday; and, though Messrs. Green and Co. do not, upon this occasion, show more wit than the majority of their countrymen, it is pleasant to follow their devious course. They get to Innsbruck by a direct march eastward from the shores of the Lake of Constance; they move up the Zillertal into the heart of the mountain country, and there perform a leisurely circuit of the Gross Glockner range, from Zell through Kriml and Mittersill to the Fuschbad, and thence to Heiligenblut, turning westward again to Windisch Matrey, Pregarten, and Gruben. But they do not attempt the ascent either of the Gross Glockner or the Gross Venediger; in which abstinence from a needless feat of excessive labour we think they are wise. Enough is said of the mountain scenery to convince us that this district is worthy of a visit, though it is less accessible than Chamouni or the Bernese resorts of Alpine rambles. Mr. Baden Pritchard tells us, further,

how the cheerful party to which he belonged went to Lienz, whence the railroad conveyed them westward along the Pusterthal, till they could descend the Lake of Garda shores to Verona. They crossed the Lake of Como and the Lago Maggiore, and did their last day's walking over the Simplon, finally coming homewards by way of Geneva. This volume is ornamented with a frontispiece and vignette by Mr. John Proctor; but his "Tough Climb" is only a comical fancy sketch. It has no corresponding incident in the veracious narrative of "Tramps in the Tyrol."

In his *Slavonic Fairy Tales* (King and Co.) Mr. J. T. Naake has made a valuable contribution alike to the literature of the nursery and of folk-lore. The stories, collected and translated from the Russian, Polish, Servian, and Bohemian languages, are interesting, and frequently highly poetical in themselves, and afford much matter for reflection by their affinities with those of other nations. Many have a peculiar local colouring; many more are almost exactly parallel to tales in Grimm's German collection; in one the classical myth of Midas's ears makes its appearance. Nearly all are wild and fanciful. Their chief disadvantage as compared with Grimm's tales is an occasional incoherence and comparative want of point, such as may naturally be looked for in the traditions of a ruder people.

The current number of the *Quarterly* contains nothing likely to create a sensation, but adds one to the long list of genial disquisitions in county history for which the Review is already so celebrated. The subject is, this time, the Isle of Wight, and the charm of the treatment is worthy of the charm of the locality. The most remarkable of the other articles is one on the abdication, and subsequent imprisonment, of Victor Amadeus, first King of Sardinia. It is shown that the ordinary accounts of the latter transaction are incorrect, and that Victor never made any attempt to repossess himself of the crown. There are also a review of the recent anthropological works of Tylor and Lubbock, in which the researches of these writers are employed with some skill against the development theory; an account of the romantic history of Lady Nithsdale; and a glowing picture of the progress of the English Church.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN AUGUST.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The MOON is near Mercury on the 10th; on the 11th, during the morning hours, she and Mars will be near together, the Moon being situated a little to the left of the planet; the Moon will be near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 15th, the planet being a little to the right of her; she will be near to Venus on the same evening, their nearest approach being at 7h. p.m.; and near to Saturn on the 25th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the	4th at 47 minutes after 10h.	in the afternoon.
New Moon	" 12th, " 0 "	" 4 " morning.
First Quarter	" 20th, " 53 "	" 6 " morning.
Full Moon	" 27th, " 28 "	" 1 " afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 1st, and again at noon on the 29th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 17th.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising on the 3rd day at 3h. 39m. a.m., or 49m. before sunrise; on the 8th day at 3h. 15m. a.m., or 1h. 21m. before sunrise; on the 13th at 3h. 4m. a.m., on the 18th at 3h. 11m. a.m., or 1h. 40m. before the Sun on both these days; on the 23rd at 3h. 32m. a.m.; on the 28th at 4h. 3m. a.m., or 1h. 4m. before sunrise, and is favourably situated for observation. He is stationary among the stars on the 4th, near the Moon on the 10th, at his greatest western elongation (18 deg. 43 min.) on the 13th, in his ascending node on the 18th, in perihelion on the 22nd, and near Mars on the same day.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 8th day at 8h. 54m. p.m., or 1h. 20m. after the Sun; on the 18th at 8h. 30m., or 1h. 15m. after the Sun; on the last day at 7h. 56m. p.m., or 1h. 18m. after the Sun. She is near Jupiter on the 12th, the Moon on the 15th, and in her ascending node on the 17th. She is near the star β Virginis during the first half of the month, and near σ Virginis towards the end of the month.

MARS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 3h. 32m. a.m., or 53m. before sunrise; on the 9th at 3h. 30m. a.m.; on the 19th at 3h. 28m. a.m., or 1h. 24m. before the Sun; on the 29th at 3h. 25m. a.m., or preceding sunrise by 1h. 43m.; due south on the 15th at 11h. 16m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 11th.

JUPITER is an evening star, setting on the 1st day at 9h. 30m. p.m.; on the 9th at 9h. 1m. p.m., or 1h. 29m. after sunset; on the 19th at 8h. 24m. p.m., or 1h. 11m. after the Sun; on the 29th at 7h. 47m. p.m., or 54m. after sunset. He is due south on the 15th at 2h. 32m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 15th.

SATURN, on the 4th day, rises as the Sun sets; on the 7th he sets at 4h. 18m. a.m., or 17m. before sunrise, and is visible all night till these times; on the 17th at 3h. 34m. a.m., or 1h. 15m. before sunrise; on the 27th at 2h. 51m. a.m., or 2h. 14m. before sunrise. He is due south on the 15th, at 11h. 14m. p.m. He is in opposition to the Sun on the 3rd, and near the Moon on the 25th.

NATIONAL DEBT STATISTICS.

A concise return lately issued by the Treasury gives all leading particulars of the National Debt since 1857, and includes information respecting imposition and remission of taxation during the same period.

On April 1, 1857, the funded debt, with stock held on account of unclaimed dividends and capital value of terminable annuities, stood at £839,519,326. Since that year the total has steadily contracted, until it now amounts to £785,761,761, being a decrease of £53,757,565, or an average of about £2,067,600 per annum for twenty-six years. But the whole of this decrease is not due to actual payments, about £8,000,000 being on account of diminished capital value of terminable annuities. Including the amount paid off on April 1, 1857, the debt has been redeemed to the extent of £81,262,570.

Against this gross total must be set the stock created for purchase of telegraphs, for fortifications, and army localisation, as well as certain creations of unfunded debt. Altogether these charges amount to £21,026,489, which, deducted from the gross total, gives £60,236,031 as the real decrease of National Debt during the period specified, including the amount paid off in the year ending April 1, 1857.

During the same term £34,334,523 taxes were remitted in the aggregate, each year except four showing reductions. Continuous national prosperity and development of trade have enabled England to pay off a large amount of debt, while the burden of taxation has been immensely lightened.

Lord Salisbury has been unanimously re-elected chairman of the Middlesex bench of magistrates.

At the consecration of the Roman Catholic cathedral at Dublin, on Sunday, there were twenty Papal bishops present, including five from England. The Primate of Ireland officiated. In the evening the Bishop of Elphin entertained 600 persons.



FANCY-DRESS BALL AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE: GENTLEMEN'S COSTUMES.



THE BLACK WATCH FIGHTING IN THE FOREST OF ASHANTEE.

FROM THE PICTURE BY LOUIS DESANGES.

THE LATE MISS STRICKLAND.

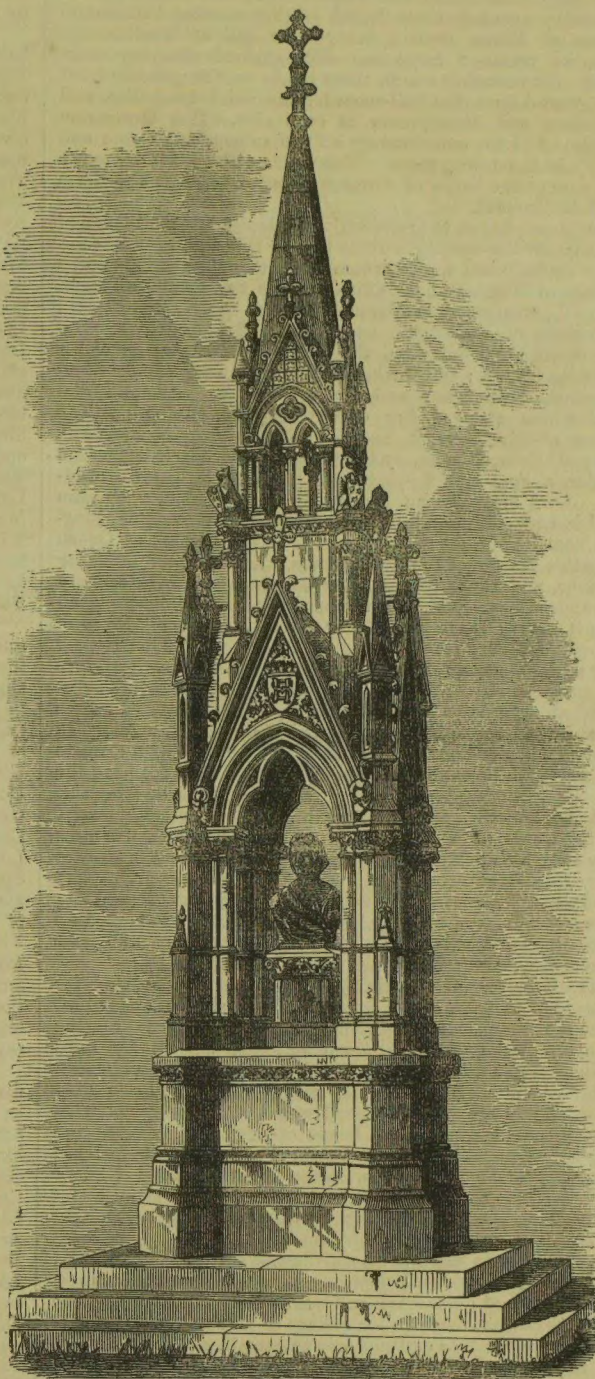
This accomplished writer of English history and the biography of our Royal personages died a few days ago at Hampstead. Miss Agnes Strickland was nearly seventy years of age. She was third daughter of a Suffolk country gentleman, Mr. Thomas Strickland, of Reydon Hall, near Southwold, descendant of an ancient family in Westmorland. The poems and romances of Sir Walter Scott first attracted her imagination, in her girlhood, to the subjects that she afterwards studied with enthusiastic industry. She wrote romantic narratives, in verse, of



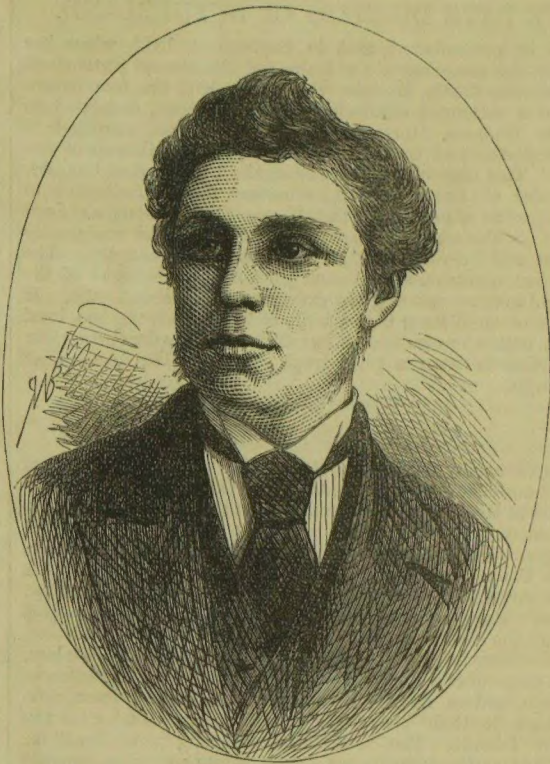
THE LATE MISS AGNES STRICKLAND.

the wars of the Roses, and the adventures of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. Her composition on this last-named theme was approved by Campbell. There was a time when Byron and the Greek war of independence took the place in her mind of Scott, and the chivalry of English or Scottish loyalty. She then produced "Demetrius, a Tale of Modern Greece." But when, after her father's death, she and her elder sister Elizabeth came to reside in London, they found together a more substantial kind of literary occupation. Having become regular students in the British Museum Library, they collected historical materials, and began jointly to compile works of permanent interest concerning our national history.

Their "Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND,
DUNROBIN CASTLE.

Conquest" appeared in successive volumes, beginning in 1840 and continuing to 1849. It was immediately followed by "Lives of the Queens of Scotland" and "Lives of the English Princesses connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain." These works are not only popular, but their general accuracy has been approved by scholars; though some of Miss Strickland's opinions regarding disputed matters of fact, as well as her expressions of political sympathy, may have failed of much effect with sober and impartial readers. She was an ardent partisan of Mary Stuart and of all the Stuart Kings, which is, perhaps, what might have been expected of a feminine

MR. DAVID WEBSTER,
MATE OF THE BARQUE ARRACAN, OF GREENOCK.

mind early fascinated by Sir Walter Scott's graceful creations of fancy playing with the figures and scenes of history. A pleasant story has lately been related of her Majesty Queen Victoria. She once, it is said, paid a high compliment to the deceased authoress. Entering the library at Windsor Castle one day, she remarked to her then librarian, "Mr. —, do you know that Miss Strickland's 'Lives of English Queens and Princesses' have made me a devoted admirer of the house of Stuart?" "No, Madam," was the ready reply of Mr. —, "I was not aware of the fact; but I know, in spite of Miss Strickland's 'Lives,' I am a



THE GARDEN FRONT, NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

devoted admirer of the House of Hanover." This seems, upon second thought, a little equivocal, inasmuch as Miss Strickland's work included also the Hanoverian Queens. In the series of Royal biographies above mentioned both sisters were employed. In 1862 Miss Agnes Strickland produced a separate volume, "Lives of the Bachelor Kings of England"—namely, William Rufus, Edward V., and Edward VI. She published, in 1866, "Lives of the Seven Bishops." At an earlier period, besides her more important historical labours, she wrote a number of short tales, "Stories from History," "Illustrious British Children," "The Pilgrims of Walsingham," and others, which have been eclipsed by the fame of her "Queens of England." Miss Agnes Strickland had a Civil List pension of £100 a year.

The Portrait of this lady is engraved after a photograph by Messrs. Southwell, Brothers, of Baker-street.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

It will be remembered that in September, 1872, when her Majesty was the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle, Golspie, the Queen laid the foundation-stone of a memorial edifice in the grounds there, dedicated to the late Duchess, Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana, who died in 1868, and who had long served her Majesty as Mistress of the Robes. This lady was a daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle, and sister of the late Earl, sometime Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who also sat in the House of Commons as Lord Morpeth. She was the present Duke's mother, and was greatly admired and beloved both at Court and in the country. The monument stands on a terrace of green turf to the right of the principal avenue entering the grounds of Dunrobin Castle. It consists of an Eleanor Cross, built of freestone from the local quarry, with a bronze bust of her Grace the late Duchess. Our illustration is from a photograph by Mr. John Annan, of Edinburgh.

MR. DAVID WEBSTER.

The heroic conduct of a brave Scotchman, one of the officers of a small merchant-vessel abandoned in the Indian Ocean, was reported in the official *London Gazette* of the 10th inst. It was then announced by the Board of Trade that the Queen had been graciously pleased to confer the Albert Medal of the Second Class on Mr. David Webster, late second mate of the barque Arracan, of Greenock, residing at Broughty Ferry, Dundee. The following is an account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been conferred:—

"The Arracan, while on a voyage from Shields to Bombay, with a cargo of coals, took fire from spontaneous combustion of her cargo, and on Feb. 17 was abandoned by her crew, who then took to their boats and endeavoured to make for the Maldiv Islands. The boats kept company until the 20th, when, finding the currents too strong, it was agreed to separate after dividing the provisions. The master in command of the long-boat, then made for Cochin; the mate, in charge of the gig, and the second mate, Mr. David Webster, in charge of the pinnace, with four of the crew—viz., three men and one boy—made for the Maldiv Islands. After two days Mr. Webster's boat was injured by a heavy sea, and could not keep up with the gig, and lost sight of her. From this time the pinnace was kept working to windward until March 9, by which day the provisions and water had been consumed. Shortly afterwards the crew cast lots which of them should be first killed to be eaten, and the lot fell upon the ship's boy, Horner; but Mr. Webster, who had been asleep, awoke in time to save the boy's life. After dark an attempt was made to kill Mr. Webster himself, but the boy Horner awoke him in time to save himself. On the following day Mr. Webster, having fallen asleep, was awakened by the struggles of the crew for the possession of his gun, with which to shoot him. Two hours later the crew again attempted to take Horner's life, but were prevented by the determined conduct of Mr. Webster, who threatened to shoot and throw overboard the first man who laid hands on the boy. The next day one of the crew attempted to sink the boat, but Mr. Webster mastered him and prevented further mischief. Two days later the same member of the crew again tried to sink the boat, and expressed his determination to take the boy's life. For this he would have been shot by Mr. Webster had not the cap on the gun missed fire. Soon after, putting a fresh cap on his gun, a bird flew over the boat, which Mr. Webster shot; it was at once seized and devoured by the crew, even to the bones and feathers. During the next five days the crew were quieter, subsisting on barnacles which attached themselves to the bottom of the boat, and on sea blubber, for which they dived. The following day some of the men became delirious. One of them lay down exhausted, when another struck him several blows on the head with an iron belaying-pin, cutting him badly. The blood which flowed was caught in a tin and drunk by the man himself and the two other men. Afterwards they fought and bit one another, and only left off when completely exhausted, to recommence as soon as they were able, the boy Horner during the time keeping watch with Mr. Webster. On the thirty-first day in the boat they were picked up, 600 miles from land, by the ship City of Manchester, Hardie master, by whom they were very kindly treated and taken to Calcutta. Mr. Webster, by his conduct, was the means of saving the lives of all in the boat."

We give the Portrait of Mr. David Webster, from a photograph by Mr. J. Abbott, of Dundee. He is a son of Mr. Robert Webster, of Loftus House, Broughty Ferry, is twenty-three years of age, and unmarried. His grandfather was a soldier, and served with credit in the Peninsular War.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

The late mansion of the Duke of Northumberland at Charing-cross, which is to be demolished by the Metropolitan Board of Works to make a new street opening on the Thames Embankment, was a subject of notice in our last. We now give a view of the south or garden front, which has a stately yet agreeable aspect, with its elevated perron and double ascent of stone steps to the level of the main floor. Here are the state apartments, overlooking a grassy lawn surrounded by tall trees, and several paths entering a thickly-grown shrubbery. This portion of the building was erected in the last century, not long after the family of Sir Hugh Smithson acquired the honours and titles of the old Percies, with whose last surviving heiress one of them had intermarried. Among the Illustrations we gave last week, that of the old front portal of Northumberland House (before 1749), designed probably by Gerard Christmas in the time of James I., was copied from a drawing which formerly belonged to Horace Walpole. This drawing was sold with the Strawberry Hill Collection, and is in the collection of Mr. James H. Wilson, of Onslow-square, Brompton.

The statue of Sir Titus Salt, Bart., at Bradford, is to be unveiled to-day (Saturday) by the Duke of Devonshire

FANCY-DRESS BALL AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

It was duly recorded in last week's Court news that, on the Wednesday evening, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a fancy-dress ball at Marlborough House, to which a large and distinguished company were invited. The dancing was in three rooms on the garden front of the ground floor, the ball-room for the chief quadrilles, and the library and dining-room at each side. The Hungarian band played in the conservatory off the saloon, and Coote and Tinney's in the dining-room. Fancy dress was worn by every guest, except the Duke of Cambridge, who wore the uniform of a Field Marshal.

The guests began to arrive early, the ladies and gentlemen of the set quadrilles coming a little before the rest of the company. By half-past ten the rooms were thronged. There was the Duke of Wellington as Olivarez, the Spanish Minister of Philip IV., wearing the collar and jewel of the Golden Fleece; the Duchess of Wellington as a Donna of high degree. His Grace would have delighted the hearts of the tenants of his Peninsular estates; the Duchess walked the easy winner of all admiration, both home and foreign, and the splendid diamonds which strewed her dress delighted the eye. The Duchess of Marlborough had copied the famous Blenheim picture of Rubens' wife, and was attired in black satin and lavender, a long veil flowing from her tufted Spanish head-dress. Lord Mayo, as an Incroyable in blue satin, with chin buried in neckcloth and pink collar, and a short-waisted, long-tailed coat, was a great success. Lord Hardwicke, as Queen Elizabeth's Master of the Buckhounds, was a triumph of Tudor splendour, and there were officers who had gone back seventy or a hundred years to the old uniforms of their regiments. Conspicuous among these were Colonel Reilly, in the old dress of the Royal Artillery; and Colonel C. Fraser, as an 11th Hussar officer under George III. Lords Marcus and Charles Beresford wore the jester's cap and bells; and a strange creature—discovered afterwards to be Mr. Bernal Osborne—appeared as one of the Italian *sacconi*, or mutes, who follow at funerals. In his monk's dress and cord about his waist, and with a white linen bag, with holes for the eyes and mouth, over his head, he stood always the centre of a circle, one or another of whom he would now and then seize by the arm like the Ancient Mariner, speaking words of wisdom. Lord Shannon came as a simple Paddy with a shillelagh, and there were all the usual dresses of a fancy ball—Mexicans, Albanians, and others. Musurus Pasha was a splendid Turk in ruby velvet overlaid with gold. Lady Hardwicke's dress of black velvet, a large black hat looped up with feathers and velvet and diamonds, which blazed all over the dress, was admired as much as any at the ball.

But all waited for the dining-room doors to open, and for the Royal procession of the dancers in the six-set quadrilles. At last the moment arrived; the Hungarians struck up the "Polonaise," and the procession entered, headed by Lord Colville, dressed after a picture at Penshurst of one of Queen Elizabeth's chamberlains. White wand in hand, he marshalled the way, followed by an advanced guard of six guardsmen in the laced coats and powdered heads of 1745. Then came the young Princes Albert Victor and George as pages of honour, in white satin and gold dresses, taken from National Gallery pictures. Next entered the Princess of Wales, at the head of her Venetian quadrille, and led by her partner, Lord Hartington. Her Royal Highness wore a ruby-coloured Venetian dress, with a blue front to the skirt, sown with jewels and gold embroidery. The close sleeves were of ruby velvet, with blue satin puffs, gold embroidered; the small ruff was edged with gold, and the body of the dress covered with strings of pearls. But the most charming part of this costume was the small, close, velvet cap, laced and covered with jewels of marvellous splendour. The Princess of Wales was followed by the other couples of the Venetian quadrille—first among them, walking with Lord Dunmore, the Duchess of Teck, whose Italian costume of white and gold blazed with diamonds. Prince Christian was a Venetian General, with a steel, gold-inlaid cuirass, bearing the arms of the Republic, clasped over a brown velvet doublet, trunk-hose of brown velvet, descending to buff boots. The Prince wore steel gauntlets, an orange scarf, and a blue ribbon and badge. His Royal Highness's dress was thoroughly correct, and he led his partner, Lady Somers, who was magnificent as a Venetian lady. Sleeves close and flowing, jewelled bodices, and feathered hats, shapes and colours familiar to us on Veronese's and Titian's canvases pass by, and then enters the Prince of Wales at the head of a gay and gallant following, and leading the Duchess of Sutherland by the hand, held high in polonaise fashion, which is followed of course by all. This was the Prince's own Vandyke quadrille, and his Royal Highness wore a Vandyke costume. The doublet and cloak were of light maroon satin embroidered in gold, the large felt hat (all hats were worn) had a white feather, and the dress was completed with loose buff boots, steel spurs, and a long sword. On the left shoulder of the cloak was a large diamond star, and the Prince wore his badge of the Garter hanging from a blue ribbon round his neck. Fair cavalier curls flowing down his shoulders somewhat disguised his Royal Highness, but were the finishing touch to a perfect costume. The Duchess of Sutherland wore a Henrietta Maria dress of white satin, the body hung with countless strings of pearls, great diamonds about her neck and in her hair, which was done in the fashion of a Windsor picture of the Stuart Queen. In the procession of this Vandyke quadrille walked the Duke of Teck all in blue-black satin, after a Stuart portrait at Montagu House. The Duke of Abercorn was for once in his life an unfortunate Lord Lieutenant, being the very facsimile of the Strafford whom Laud blesses in the picture with hands thrusting the prison bars. The Duke of Teck led Lady Shrewsbury, the Duke of Abercorn's partner being Lady Listowel. Princess Christian, entering as Queen of Clubs, on the hand of the Duke of Athole as King of Spades, is followed by the other cards of her quadrille pack. Her Royal Highness wears a close-fitting silvery dress, with a Marguerite body, from which flow long sleeves bearing clubs stamped in black velvet, and her head-dress is of diamond stars. The second pack of cards is headed by Princess Louise as Queen of Hearts, wearing dark blue velvet, white silver flowing sleeves, hearts in red on the dress, and a diadem of pearls and diamonds. Each Princess wears a jewelled belt over the left shoulder, and Lord Claud Hamilton, as the King of Spades, is Princess Louise's partner. These and their troop passed, following the procession through ball-room and library, to return to the ball-room by the saloon for the opening of the ball with the Vandyke and Venetian quadrilles. The packs of cards were followed by the Duke of Connaught, heading the fairy quadrille with Miss Graham, in the character of Beauty and the Beast. His Royal Highness was a fairy prince, in ruby velvet doublet and grey satin "tights," and ruby shoes, wearing a leopard's head and skin with gold claws, attached to his shoulders by large diamond stars. The skin was left off later in the evening, and the Duke appeared all in ruby velvet, with a small cap and white feather. The Duke was followed by Prince Fair Star and Princess Cheri, the Goose-Girl and the King, the White Cat, and others, of whom more anon; and then came the

Puritans, in simple grey satin, with white collars and white stiff caps, dangerously but most picturesquely mated with Cavalier officers of the Blues and Life Guards, in the uniforms of their regiments under Charles II. The procession was closed by a rearguard of six Guardsmen in their George II. uniforms.

The Venetian and Vandyke quadrilles having formed in the ball-room, the dancing began. In the Venetian quadrille the Princess of Wales danced with Lord Hartington, who wore a doublet and trunk hose of lavender gray, embroidered with black and gold, having a large medallion head of Henry VIII., given to one of the Devonshire family by that King, on his breast. The other couples of this quadrille were the Duchess of Teck and Lord Dunmore, who stood beside the Princess of Wales; Marquis d'Azeglio and Duchess of San Teodoro, Lady Aylesford and Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Mr. Augustus Lumley and Lady Craven, Don Jose d'Argaiz and Madame Murietta, Mrs. Forbes and Mr. Valentine Prinsep, Lady Archibald Campbell and Lord Aylesford, Lady Henry Somerset and Mr. C. Wood, Mrs. Maxse and Mr. Frederick Leighton. These danced at the sides, Prince Christian and Lady Somers, Lord Cowper and the Duchess of Manchester standing vis-à-vis to the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Teck. In the Vandyke Quadrille the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Teck and Lady Shrewsbury, stood at the library end of the ball-room, having opposite to them the Duke of Abercorn and Lady Bath, Lord Valentia and Lady Listowel. The sides were formed by Lieutenant-Colonel Edgcombe and Lady Hermione Graham, Mr. Montague Guest and the Duchess of Leeds, Mr. A. B. Mitford and Lady Cornelia Guest, Mr. Chaplin and Mrs. Sassoon standing opposite to Lady Cowper and Sir Ivor Guest, Lady Granville and Lord Pembroke, Mrs. Stevenson and Lord Folkestone, Lady Hardwicke and Lord Calthorpe.

The two principal quadrilles having been danced, the card quadrilles, in the dining-room, immediately followed. In the first of these Princess Christian and the Duke of Athole were Queen of Clubs and King of Diamonds, the Duchess of Athole and her partner Queen of Diamonds and King of Clubs; Lady Queensberry and Mr. Alfred Rothschild, Ace of Clubs and Knave of Diamonds; Miss Scobeleff and Mr. Murietta, Ace of Diamonds and Knave of Clubs; Mrs. Keith Fraser and Lord Dupplin, Tens of Diamonds and Clubs; Mrs. Forbes and Mr. Gerard, nines of the same suit; and Miss Gerard and Prince Croy, eights. In the second card quadrille Princess Louise and Lord Claud Hamilton were Queen of Hearts and Knave of Spades; Marchioness Camden and Lord Coke, Queen of Spades and King of Hearts; Miss Stevens and Mr. A. de Murietta, Ace of Hearts and Knave of Spades; Mrs. William Carington and Vicomte de Vauvineux, Ace of Spades and Knave of Hearts; Mrs. Sloane Stanley and Colonel W. Carington, Tens of Hearts and Spades; and Mr. H. Stanley and Mrs. C. Forbes, fours of the same suits. Mdlle. Musurus and the Hon. H. Bourke were eights, and Lady S. Macnamara and Mr. G. Farquharson sevens.

After the picturesque and successful card quadrilles in the dining-room, the centre of attraction was again the ball-room, in which the "Fairy Tales" and "Puritans" were ready arranged. The "Fairy Tales" comprised Miss Graham and the Duke of Connaught as Beauty and the Beast, Lady Margaret Scott and Lord Walsingham as Princess Fair Star and Prince Cheri, Lady Louise Montagu and Lord Gosford as the Goose Girl and the King, Lady Florence Gower and Lord Mandeville as the White Cat and the Fairy Prince, Lady M. Coke and the Duke of Norfolk as Red Riding Hood and the Huntsman, Lady E. Campbell and Lord C. Scott as Undine and Hildebrand, Lady A. Cocks and Lord F. Gordon Lennox as Cinderella and the Prince, Lady M. Bridgman and Lord Kilmarnock as Babes in the Wood, Lady Theresa Talbot and Lord Berkeley Paget, as the Fair One with the Golden Locks and Avenant, Miss Harbord and Lord Stafford as Bo-Peep and Little Boy Blue, Lady E. Fitzmaurice and Lord Rosebery as Fatima and Bluebeard, and Lady Mary Scott and Mr. A. Grey as Mary Quite Contrary and Puss in Boots. Lady Florence Gower as the White Cat was, of course, all in white satin and soft white fur, and on a red cat's collar round her neck was written the Clan Chattan motto, "Touch not the cat but with the glove." Lady Adeline Cocks as Cinderella, in an unbleached linen cap, blue and white overdress, dark blue petticoat, and linen apron, was a picture the charm and simplicity of which had a good foil in the surrounding splendour. This fairy quadrille was arranged by the Duchess of Buccleuch, and she had every reason to be pleased with its success. In such a leading couple as the Duke of Connaught and Miss Graham the Duchess was, of course, most fortunate; but the set was altogether most fortunately chosen. Mr. Albert Grey as Puss in Boots, after Gustave Doré; Lord Kilmarnock as one of the Babes in the Wood; Lord Stafford as Little Boy Blue, after the Duke of Westminster's "Blue Boy" by Gainsborough; and Lady Louise Montagu, in a shower of silver, as the Goose Girl, were great successes. At the same time as this quadrille, was danced Lady Folkestone's "Puritans and Cavaliers."

At half-past twelve o'clock their Royal Highnesses led the way (the blind Duke of Mecklenburg taking in the Princess of Wales) into the supper-tents, which were pitched in the garden.

Much credit is due to the various costume tailors, dress-makers, and milliners who made the fancy dresses worn upon this occasion. We only mention Messrs. John Simmons and Sons, of Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, and Madame Elise, of Regent-street.

On Friday evening the Duchess of Wellington gave a fancy-dress ball at Apsley House, where many of the same costumes were worn.

A supplementary Civil Service Estimate has been issued, amounting to £646,090. The items include £5883 on account of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, the total being made up as follows:—Expenses of Lord Chamberlain and suite, and presents, £3665; treaty expenses, £143; allowance to Ambassador at St. Petersburg for entertainments, &c., £1500; illuminations of Embassy House at St. Petersburg, £275; contribution towards illumination of city of Edinburgh, £300.

Mr. J. R. Hind writes, from Mr. Bishop's observatory at Twickenham, to announce a new comet. It was discovered by M. Borrelly, a colleague of M. Coggia (to whom is due the first detection of the bright comet which we have just lost) at the Marseilles Observatory. The position at two a.m. on the 26th ult. appears to have been close to the star Theta, in the constellation Draco. The comet is pretty bright, and its motion is towards the west.

The second Welsh Eisteddfod of the year is to be held at Corwen, Merionethshire, on Aug. 5 and 6. The presidents are Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., Mr. S. Holland, M.P., the Hon. C. H. Wynn, the Mayor of Denbigh, Mr. G. Osborne Morgan, M.P., Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P., Mr. Morgan Lloyd, M.P., and Major Cornwallis West, who will deliver addresses. In the list of patrons is the name of Mr. J. A. Froude, the historian, who is now staying at Crogen Hall, near Corwen. A novel feature in connection with this gathering is that no one is to be admitted into the "sacred circle" as bard or druid unless he shall have previously passed an examination.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE RIGHT HON. A. BREWSTER.

The Right Hon. Abraham Brewster, ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and at the time of his decease one of the Lords Justices of that kingdom in the absence of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, died at his residence, Merrion-square, Dublin, on the 26th ult. This able and distinguished lawyer, who held for a long series of years the first place at the Irish Bar, was born in April, 1796, the son of William Bagenal Brewster, Esq., of Ballynulta, in the county of Wicklow, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Thomas Bates, Esq., and the grandson of William Brewster, of the county of Carlow, by Mary, his wife, sister of Abraham Jones. The Brewsters were a respectable Quaker family, settled at Ballywilliam Roe, in the county of Carlow. Educated at Kilkenny College and the University of Dublin, he was called to the Irish Bar in 1819, and, obtaining extensive practice, was made a Queen's Counsel in 1835. In 1842 he was appointed Law Adviser, in 1846 Solicitor-General, in 1853 Attorney-General, in 1866 Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, and in 1867 Lord Chancellor of Ireland. In 1868 he resigned the last-named high office. He had been sworn of the Privy Council on his becoming Attorney-General. Mr. Brewster married, in 1819, Mary Anne, daughter of Robert Gray, Esq., of Upton House, in the county of Carlow, and by her (who died in 1862) had one son, the late William Bagenal Brewster, Captain in the Rifle Brigade and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, who died without issue in 1864; and one daughter, Elizabeth Mary, who married Henry French, Esq. (of the De Freyne family), and left an only child, Abraham Brewster French, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, who is heir to the large fortune of his grandfather, the great lawyer.

THE HON. WILLIAM STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

The Hon. William Stafford Jerningham, H.B.M. Resident and Consul-General in the Republic of Peru, died, at Southampton, on the 16th ult. He was born July 15, 1812, the fifth son of George William, eighth Lord Stafford, by Frances Henrietta, his wife, daughter and coheir of Edward Sulyard, Esq., of Wetherden, Suffolk. Attached from an early period of life to the diplomacy, he was, in 1834, on the missions at Munich and Berlin, and was transferred to the Embassy at Vienna in 1836. In 1850 he became Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro, and subsequently Chargé d'Affaires; and in 1837 was appointed Resident and Consul-General to Peru. He was never married.

SIR CHARLES R. M. JACKSON.

Sir Charles Robert Mitchell Jackson died, at Tunbridge Wells, on the 21st ult. He was born in 1813, the son of Lieutenant-General Alexander Cosby Jackson, of Dawlish, Devon, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Captain Sir Charles Mitchell. Adopting the Bar as his profession, he was called at Lincoln's Inn in 1836, and in 1848 made Advocate-General of Bombay. In 1852 he became Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by patent; in 1855 he was transferred to Calcutta, and in 1863 retired from the Bench. At the time of his death he held the appointment of Auditor of the India Office. Sir Charles married, in 1844, Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Armitage, Esq., of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire, and leaves issue.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated Oct. 10, 1854, and May 5, 1871, of Lady Georgiana Pelham Clinton, late of Ranby Hall, Retford, Notts, who died unmarried on May 10 last, were proved on the 16th ult. by Alfred Miller Mundy and Lord Edward William Pelham Clinton, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. Testatrix's sister, Lady Charlotte Pelham Clinton, takes, so long as she remains unmarried, a life interest in the principal part of her property, and on her death or marriage it goes to testatrix's sisters and younger brothers, and the issue of such as shall be dead. There are several legacies and annuities to her executors and servants.

The will, with one codicil, dated respectively Feb. 6 and Aug. 14, 1873, of James Eden, late of Fair Lawn and of Showley Hall, Clayton-le-dale, Lancashire, who died on April 23 last, have recently been proved at the Lancaster District Registry, by William Harper and James Jackson, the acting executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives, should he die after Aug. 29 then next (which event happened), the whole of the proceeds of his personal estate which may by law be legally applied to charitable purposes, to the trustees of Eden's Orphanage, at Little Bolton, founded by him by deed in August, 1872, for destitute infant children, deprived of both parents, whose parents or the survivor shall have resided within the district of the Bolton poor-law union; as to a sum not exceeding £10,000 to be laid out in the erection of the necessary buildings, the residue to be invested and the income applied in the support and maintenance of the said orphanage, the support and clothing of the children, and the payment of the wages and the support of the matron, schoolmasters, and schoolmistresses.

The will, dated May 8, 1868, of Lord James Charles Plantagenet Murray, late of West Otterburn, Elsdon, Northumberland, who died on June 3 last, at Burnwood House, Gloucestershire, was proved on June 30 by Lady Elizabeth Marjory Murray, the widow, the personality being sworn under £6000. The testator devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his said wife.

The will and codicil, dated March 10, 1868, and Nov. 17, 1871, of Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., of Delhi, late of Park-crescent, Portland-place, have been proved by Sir Roland Knyvet Wilson, Bart., the nephew, the acting executor, the personality being sworn under £3000.

The wills of the following persons have just been proved—viz., John Wheeley Lea, of Stanfield House, St. John, in Bed-wardine, Worcestershire, under £90,000; Dame Mary Anne Bailey, under £6000; Sir Alexander Nisbet, M.D., under £6000; the Hon. and Rev. William Stear Blackwood, under £25,000; and Philip Venner Firmin, late of No. 153, Strand, and No. 13, Conduit-street, under £30,000.

The *Dundee Advertiser* publishes an abstract of the will of the late Lord Dalhousie. The whole residue of his estate falls to his sister, Lady Christina Maule, during her life, and after her death £6000 each is to be paid to his nine nephews, and £4000 each to his seven nieces or their children. His property in France is left to his eldest nephew, Major Thomas Young, along with such a sum as will make up £20,000. He also leaves £20,000 to the Free Church for the payment of stipends of £200 a year each to the ministers of the four free churches on his estate. The bust of Lord Byron goes to Mr. John Clerk Brodie, his bust of Fox to Mr. A. Rutherford Clark, and his picture of Dr. Guthrie preaching in Glenesk to the Free Church College, Edinburgh. Legacies varying from £50 to £500 and a year's wages are left to his servants, gardeners, gamekeepers, and foresters. The chief factor, Mr. Guthrie, is remembered with £1000, and a valuable picture by one of the old masters is left to his local solicitor, Mr.

Shields. All political correspondence and confidential public papers connected with his official life are to be selected and placed in a locked box by themselves, sealed up, and deposited in the family charter-room at Panmure, and not to be opened till the year 1990; and all correspondence with public men is to be arranged and similarly deposited.—The executors of the will of the late Miss Mary Gray Ratray have given the sum of £500 to the North London (or University College) Hospital, out of the funds left for their disposal to charitable institutions.

IN THE HANDS OF SPANISH BRIGANDS.

Mr. Arthur Haselden has sent to the *Times* the following graphic narrative of his recent capture and deliverance:—

For the last fourteen years my brothers have been working, on their own account, several mines in the Linares district and other parts of Spain. Three months ago they sent me to open out a new sett in the Sierra Morena, twenty miles from Linares. On July 3 I started on horseback from these mines to proceed to Carolina, accompanied by my foreman. After a ride of two miles along a narrow path, surrounded by thick bushes and brushwood, two men, armed with Remington carbines, suddenly stepped out into the path four yards in front of me and ordered me to dismount. My attendant, who carried a gun, found himself attacked in the same way by three others. Seeing resistance was useless, we dismounted. They searched us for arms, and took away our watches, which they eventually returned. They then led the way to a ravine, where the brushwood effectually concealed us. I was politely told it was only a question of ransom. I answered that I supposed so, but desired to know who was the chief of the band, as I did not wish to treat with all of them. On this one of them told me he and another were the leaders. He then gave me a letter to read, in which they had fixed my ransom at £40,000. In this letter my brothers were repeatedly informed that I should be murdered if their request was not attended to. They also gave directions about sending the money. It was to be carried by a man dressed in black, with a white hat, and a red handkerchief in his hand. The man was to be mounted on a white mule. He was to go without arms and alone, unless he required a guide. The route was exactly laid down, with injunctions only to travel from sunrise to sunset. In case he should be robbed by other thieves, my brothers were to replace the money, or I should be shot. I observed it was useless asking for such a sum, that we could not raise it. They, however, requested me to sign the letter, which I did. They ordered my foreman to take the letter to my relatives at Linares, intrusting him with our two horses, which were only in their way. We then continued travelling all that day and night, I on a donkey and they on foot, only resting for a short time on two occasions. On the road they fired three shots at a sportsman about 300 yards off, who did not answer when called, fortunately without hitting him. We arrived at seven o'clock in the morning at the place where they kept me all the time I was their prisoner. They formed a kind of hut by clearing a space of brushwood, joining the top branches and covering them with more brushwood. The heat during the nine days I remained there was anything but agreeable. My bed consisted of brushwood and a manta (a kind of rug). They brought food, wine, and tobacco regularly. I was only threatened the first day, probably with the intention of making me write letters urging my brothers to send my ransom as soon as possible. This I refused to do, and, seeing that their threats were useless, they abandoned this system and told me they did not intend to hurt me; that they were sorry to be obliged to place me under such restraint. During my captivity I was guarded by four of the robbers. One of the men who took me, and two others who showed themselves the next day, went forward to secure the money. My guards were very cautious; they never put down a rifle without first withdrawing the cartridge. Most of the brigands appeared to be men who had not worked for some time back. Several of them expressed themselves well, although their chief subject of conversation referred to their former exploits (*hazanias*) and to the circumstances which had led them to adopt this mode of life. They disapproved of capital punishment. One of them said he was giving a good education to his son, and that if he thought he would take to his father's profession he would shoot him.

On the 13th those who had been waiting for the ransom returned, bringing with them one of the mules my brothers had sent. I then heard that I was free, but was only allowed to start on my way back in the evening. The chief then gave me £6, saying I might require it on the road—that it would not be right for a caballero to go about without a penny. With Spanish politeness he excused himself for having detained me, and hoped I should find all my friends well at home. Not to be behind-hand, I expressed the hope that the money would benefit them, "que les aproveche a ustedes el dinero." To one of them, a Malagueño, I said, "Hasta otra vista." He answered, "Yes, but under less damnable circumstances." The chief then informed me that henceforth I might travel about those mountains with safety, as they would be the first to take care no other band should molest me. I then mounted the mule, and, accompanied by one of the brigands, rode across the country for several hours. At midnight, on reaching a path which he said would lead to a house, he left me. About half an hour later I came upon some woodcutters, with whom I spent the rest of the night. Next morning one of them guided me to our mine, and thence I proceeded to Linares, where I arrived on the evening of the 13th. I then first learned the amount of the ransom sent—viz., £6000.

My relatives in Linares were nine days without hearing directly from me, with alternate hopes and fears, according to the different reports that went about the place, but without being certain whether I was alive or not.

Stroud election took place yesterday week, and resulted in the return of Mr. Brand, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 82 over Mr. Stanton, Conservative.

An experiment in aerostation was made at Woolwich on Saturday last. A large balloon, belonging to Mr. Coxwell, was inflated at the Arsenal, and fitted with a steering apparatus, invented by a gentleman named Bowdler. A successful ascent and descent were made, but the apparatus failed to guide the balloon as intended, though it was found capable of making it rise and revolve either to the right or left.

The Godmersham Park estate, comprising a mansion (built in 1732), with fine deer park, and upwards of 5000 acres, lying in the beautiful valley watered by the River Stour, about midway between Ashford and Canterbury, was offered by auction, yesterday week, by Messrs. Norton, Trist, Watney, and Co., and, after some competition, knocked down to J. Cunliffe Kay, Esq., of Fairfield Hall, Yorkshire, for £225,000.—The Walton-on-Trent estate, situated near Burton-on-Trent, Derbyshire, comprising a residence and several first-class farms, covering a freehold area of 1747 acres, has been sold, by Messrs. Beadel, to Mr. Richard Ratcliff, of Walton Hall, Burton-on-Trent, for £120,000.

WARM WORK.

Life has many luxuries, several conveniences, a few necessities. Writing in this present month of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, it seems to us that the greatest of its luxuries is a cold bath (happy the man who has a tolerably secluded river "handy!"); that of its conveniences the first is an umbrella; while of absolute necessities there are two, paramount and indispensable, which can alone support life with the thermometer almost at three figures in the shade—and these two are lemonade and ices.

With these a certain modest modicum of daily work may be got through; not, perhaps, intellectual work of a lofty kind, demanding much beating of brows and tearing of hair—that epic poem in twenty-four books must really be deferred till October—but gentle, semi-mechanical exercise, over which one may fall asleep every now and then, without its very much mattering; as school-boys write copies and draw maps, with alternate interludes of slumber and "noughts and crosses"—a preposterous pastime, in which, if both players know the game, victory for either side is an absolute impossibility.

Yet, even with the most effervescent of lemonade and the most freezing of ices, must it not be confessed that work of the lightest is very much less congenial to our over-baked frames than the lying from morning to sunset in the most comfortable of attitudes, to watch a closely-fought and decently interesting cricket-match, or a bright and rattling game at polo? This is, indeed, the highest delight of doing nothing—to watch from one's own proud pedestal of laziness other people throwing their whole souls (and bodies) into some fairly picturesque occupation, purely, it would seem, for our amusement; the rifleman parading under a blazing sun; the cricketers rushing madly from one wicket to the other, though a moment afterwards they are apparently only too delighted to rush back again.

What work it is, this weather! What possible reasons—besides the hardly-sufficient one of a desire to amuse their indolent fellow-creatures—can induce these elevens at Lord's and Prince's to risk sunstroke and the thousand other shocks that flesh need hardly be heir to if it takes moderate care of itself? The one motive so often attributed to all nineteenth-century deeds—as it has been to eighteenth, seventeenth, sixteenth, and every other century's—hardly enters into the question here; for at cricket non-professionals receive not a penny and have to "find themselves." The search for health, again, may fairly lead to cricket and volunteering—if you don't overdo them, few things will enable you more completely to consign physic to the dogs; but it is a question whether many men really take them as medicines. The "love of the thing" is a far more likely reason; but then arises the question why, apart from the physical delight in the exercise, which must be so seriously qualified by the present state of the thermometer—why is the thing so loved? Partly, no doubt, for the excitement of the contest; and partly for the fame therein to be won—for newspapers and their attendant means of publicity have by no means diminished the influence of that "last infirmity of noble minds" to which Milton himself confesses.

But a hundred years ago none of the national amusements could show anything like the widespread and ever-increasing popularity which to-day characterises almost all of them, though the desire for fame, health, and amusement was no doubt as strong then as now. It is the two great characteristics of the nineteenth century by which has been carried to such a pitch every sport—energy and organisation. Not a little cricket club throughout the country but has its president, secretary, treasurer, committee—its printed rules and long list of "engagements" for the season; not a rifle corps but combines military with civil officers in grotesque confusion, the captain (title suggestive of moustache and swinging sword) is also secretary (who should, one would say, be decently arrayed in solemn black, with pen behind ear and spectacles on nose), the sergeant-major is treasurer, and the commissary—No: there steps in the old British spirit, and he to whom the care of the provisions is intrusted is expected to devote himself heart and soul to the provisions—and nothing else. The old taunt that we are a "nation of shopkeepers" may be borne out by the elaborate organisation of these our amusements, but hardly by the reckless energy with which our young men—and some who are hardly young—throw themselves into cricketing in midsummer, football in midwinter, boating and running and other means of qualifying themselves, in the opinion of the average Frenchman, for Colney Hatch—according to Mr. Wilkie Collins, for Kensal-green. It is "warm work," indeed, forcing a ball through a scrimmage at football, fielding a hit for six, or rowing stroke at Henley; but it is done voluntarily and eagerly and well. The knights-errant of whose prowess we hear so much would have found "all their work cut out for them" on the sham battle-fields of to-day.

But if the nineteenth century is to be remembered by its energy and organisation, it possesses another feature by no means to be overlooked—its newspapers, whose influence on everything done in public "cuts both ways." They spread the fame of the successful till half England thinks for the moment that it is a greater thing to be the stroke of the Cambridge eight than First Lord of the Treasury; but they proportionately increase the unpleasantness of failure. Just as a little political "job" which would have passed unnoticed in the time of Walpole nowadays would cause the nation to ring from end to end with indignation, a "chance" missed in a match at the Oval is now chronicled unmercifully in every London daily paper, with dry comments which make the unfortunate "butterfingers" anathematised the day on which he first saw bat and ball. Thus, those who are not fitted to become shining lights at any particular game are gradually weeded out, while even the "cracks" find incessant practice necessary to avoid unfavourable comparison with "what they were two seasons back;" but thus, also, is another most nineteenth-century tendency—specialism, with its attendant narrowness—encouraged and exaggerated. The man who is a first-rate cricketer does not like to be laughed at as a third-rate shot; the good bat, even, will not willingly repeat a failure in bowling; so each becomes something like perfection in his own line—too often to the neglect of all others. The old saying that a thoroughly-educated man knows everything of something and something of everything is generally fulfilled only as to its earlier half; and too frequently the man who can make sure of his four or five successive bull's-eyes, or field in brilliant form for seven hours under a tropical sun, is good for nothing else.

And, after all, perhaps it is as well. Must not a suspicion of congenital idiocy attach itself to everybody who does anything he is not absolutely obliged to in this weather? and are not those who voluntarily desert lemonade and ices for violent exercise and undue excitement more safely employed in throwing hard leather balls at the legs of their fellow-lunatics than in any occupation that would bring them into contact with the rational world? Let them toil and yell, field, bowl, and run: we (in the intervals of ices and lemonade) will chant the dreamy lotos-eaters' song.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

MONKREITH, W. V. G. D., H. M. B., B. B. Sid, Haba, and Others are in error with regard to Problem 1587. In reply to L. E. to Kt 4th, Black can play L. B. to K B 5th, threatening to check at Queen's 7th, and thus avert the proposed mate.

INVESTIGATOR.—We quite agree with your estimate of the relative merits of the two positions. We believe, however, that Mr. Grimshaw's two moves admitted of a dual mate in one of the minor variations, which was considered to be a flaw by the examiners.

R. R.—The games are smart, but the weakness of the defence renders them valueless for publication.

W. B.—We are unable to find any trace of the problem referred to. Can you oblige us with a duplicate copy?

EXQUIRER.—We have heard nothing more of the matter, but it will be doubtless cleared up anon.

EDIPUS.—We will examine the position.

J. G. C. and J. S. M.—The problems shall receive our best attention.

R. D. T.—If Black play B to B 5th, White simply checks at Q 3rd, and mates next move.

J. S. M.—We will re-examine the end game, and let you know the result.

PROBLEM No. 1587.—Correct solutions received too late to be acknowledged last week from J. Bowden, R. R., Edin. Emile F., Inagh, J. E. A., "Janie's Young Man," "Labor omnia vincit," L. L. D., P. H., W. R. T., Peter Capetown, F. F., Clive, Walter F., Deademona, L. L., Miss Jane D.

PROBLEM No. 1588.—Correct solutions received from W. B., "We Four," J. Thornton, A. Wildflower, Le Val, J. G. C., Momaive, Wovley, Emile F., R. D. T., and Kalaf.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1588.

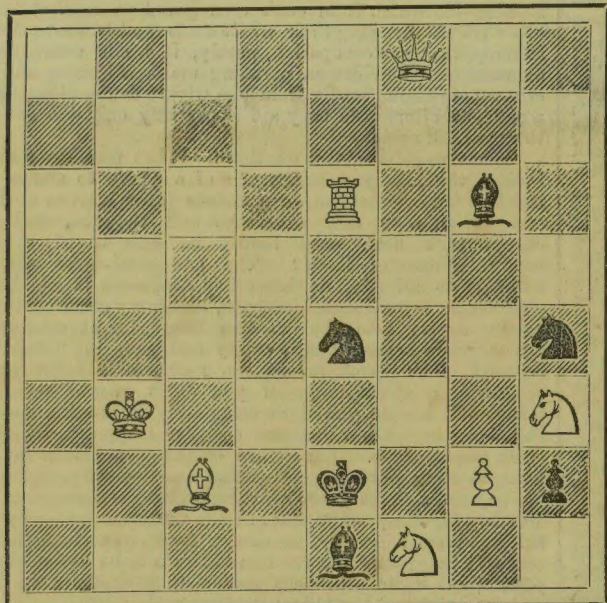
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 7th	Kt to Q B 2nd or *	2. Q takes Kt	B takes Q, or K moves.
*1. Q to B 7th, and mates next move.	Kt moves	†1. K to B sq	K to K 2nd
		2. R takes B (ch)	K to K 2nd
		3. R mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1589.

The Problem Tournament Committee of the British Chess Association have awarded the special prize for the best three-move problem to the following position:—

Motto: "Where's the master? Play the men."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following Game was played a short time ago at the St. George's Chess Club, between Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. W. A. LINDSAY, the former giving the odds of the Pawn and move.

(Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn.)

WHITE (Mr. Lindsay).	BLACK (Mr. Lowenthal).	WHITE (Mr. Lindsay).	BLACK (Mr. Lowenthal).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	21. Kt takes P (ch)	B takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th	22. R takes B	Kt to K B 5th
This is not a commendable defence to the Pawn and move, though it may be ventured without much danger.		23. R to K 3rd	R to Q B 2nd
3. P to Q B 3rd		24. Q R to K sq	R to K Kt 2nd
We should have preferred P to Q 5th.		25. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to R 6th (ch)
3. P takes P	P takes P	26. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to B 5th (ch)
4. P takes P	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	27. K to R sq	Kt to R 6th
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)	Black would gladly compound for a draw.	
6. P takes B	Kt to K 2nd	28. P to K B 3rd	Kt to Kt 4th
7. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	29. P to Q 5th	
8. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd	It would have been safer to play the obvious move of P to K B 4th before advancing the Pawn to Queen's fifth. The move made gives Black a chance of escaping with a drawn game.	
9. B to K Kt 5th	P takes P		
10. B takes P	Q to Q B 2nd		
This was almost compulsory, as White threatened both Q to R 5th (ch) and B takes Q Kt P.			
11. B takes Kt	K takes B		
12. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd		
13. Castles K R	R to K B sq		
14. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q takes Q		
15. Kt takes Q	Q R to Kt sq		
16. B to Q B 2nd	B to Q 2nd		
17. K R to K sq	Q R to B sq		
It would have been better, we believe, to play P to Kt 3rd. The move in the text sacrifices a valuable Pawn.			
18. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	K to Q sq		
19. Kt takes Kt P	R takes P		
20. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 4th		
It—			
21. B takes P	R to Q 6th		
22. B takes P	B takes P		
22. B takes P, &c.			

Between Mr. J. de SOYRES and Mr. BOLT.—(Algaier Gambit.) WHITE (Mr. J. de S.) BLACK (Mr. B.) 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 2. P to K B 4th P takes P 3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th 4. P to K R 4th P to K Kt 5th 5. Kt to K 5th Kt to K B 3rd

This once "fashionable" defence, which was one of Mr. Morphy's happy revivals, has not stood the test of modern analysis, and is now of comparatively rare occurrence.

6. B to Q B 4th P to Q 4th 7. P takes P B to Q 3rd 8. B to K Kt 2nd is a stronger move for Black.

9. P to Q 4th Kt to K R 4th 9. Kt to Q B 3rd Q to K 2nd

Nearly all the authorities agree in recommending this move as the best reply to Kt to Q B 3rd; but the result is not altogether satisfactory for the second player, if White and White mates in three moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE WESTMINSTER CHESS CLUB PROBLEM TOURNEY.—The Westminster Chess Club has offered two prizes, value respectively seven and five guineas, for the two best sets of original problems. The following are the conditions of the competition:—1. The competition will be open to problem composers of all nations. 2. The problems to be original, to be ordinary mates, and the solutions to be in not less than three nor more than four moves. 3. Each competitor to send in three problems; the positions to be clearly described on diagrams, to be accompanied by full solutions; and to bear a distinguishing device or motto, and not the author's name. 4. Each competitor to send in with the problems a sealed envelope containing his name and address, and indorsed with the motto corresponding with that affixed to the problems. The envelopes will not be opened until after the adjudication of the prizes. 5. Composers resident in the United Kingdom must send in by Sept. 20, composers resident on the Continent or in North America by Oct. 20 next, and composers resident elsewhere by Jan. 20, 1875. All problems to be addressed to the Editor of the Westminster Papers, 46, Cannon-street, London, E. C.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

At the Agricultural Society's Show at Bedford two remarkable ploughs were exhibited by Messrs. Fowler of Leeds—one Greig and Eyth's improved steam-plough for shallow ploughing, and the other a strong plough for breaking up and reclaiming waste land, which has been christened the Sutherland steam-plough. Both ploughs run upon wheels, and are drawn to and fro over the ground by a wire rope. In the shallow plough the ploughing or cutting instruments are eight bent blades, each something like a dustpan, and swivelling on a socket answering to the handle of the dustpan. The whole are made to swivel together by short levers and a connecting rod. The depth of the cut is adjusted by raising or lowering the frame containing the cutters on the wheels, the usual depth of the cut being from 3 in. to 5 in. By this plough a strip of land of from 8 ft. to 12 ft. broad can be ploughed at once. In the Sutherland plough a low main frame of great strength rests on four rollers with intermediate disc wheels, swivelled by suitable gear, by which the steering is effected. To the frame a plough skife is attached, carrying a swing plough, which works either way; and behind the frame and in the line of the furrow a bent arm like the fluke of an anchor is hinged, which grubs up roots and stones with great rapidity. This plough is worked at half the speed of ordinary ploughs by means of a sixteen-horse engine geared down to the desired speed. At the Bedford Show was also exhibited one of Howard's water-tube boilers, in which great improvements have been effected since we last noticed their system. One of Fowler's eight-horse-power traction engines was also exhibited having 8-ft. driving wheels.

A paper was lately read before the Royal Society by Mr. W. H. Barlow, O.E., on the logograph, an instrument for recording, by means of diagrams, the sounds of the voice. This instrument consists of a small speaking-trumpet, 4 in. long, having an ordinary mouthpiece connected to a tube half an inch in diameter, the other end of which is widened out so as to form an aperture of 2½ in. diameter. This aperture is covered with a membrane of goldbeaters' skin or thin gutta-percha. A spring which carries the marker is made to press upon the membrane with a slight initial pressure, and a continuous slip of paper is made to pass under the marker, as in telegraphy, to receive the diagrams. The marker consists of a small sable brush placed in a light glass tube 1-10th in. in diameter, and into which the marking colour is introduced. To provide for the escape of the air passing through the instrument, a small orifice is made in the side of the tube of the speaking-trumpet. It is stated, as a rule, that every change of sound or articulation produces a change in the diagram, and that there are pneumatic actions revealed by the instrument which are imperceptible to ordinary observation. A similar instrument, under the name of the opeioscope, is described in a late number of the *Lens* as the invention of Professor A. E. Dolbear, only that the diagrams are produced by a ray of light reflected from the surface of a small mirror gummed to the centre of the membrane. If a simple tune is hummed slowly into this instrument certain curves are produced by which the tune may be recognised, and under some circumstances compound sinuous motions are revealed showing over-tones, as in Koenig's manometric flames.

Dr. Camden makes an important communication to the *Medical Times* regarding the use of the actual cautery. He says that the iron should be white hot when applied, and that several irons should be used in succession brought to an intense white heat by bellows, so that when one is slightly cooled another may be applied. If the iron be only red hot intense pain will be produced, whereas if it is white hot there will be no pain.

A correspondent of the *Garden* recommends the use of seaweed and sea-sand in the culture of sea-kale. He says he planted a row of crowns in a bed formed of manure, sea-weed, and mould; and then in autumn, instead of covering with pots, he had a ridge of fresh sea-sand, about 2 ft. deep, raised over the entire row. The produce, he says, was very superior in point of flavour to that raised in the usual manner.

In some of the recent numbers of the *Lancet* some very able communications appear from Dr. H. Vandyke Carter, of the Indian Army, on the nature of Mycetoma, or the foot disease of India, which, he says, is not a curious, strumous, myeloid, or other similar affection, but a veritable parasitic disease, due to the growth and extension within the tissues of the human foot of an indigenous mould or fungus of true plant nature. The progress of microscopic research is rendering it more and more probable that most of the diseases which afflict humanity are the effect of parasites, either animal or vegetable; and it becomes a most important problem to determine in what way they may be destroyed without injury to the individual. One mode is, no doubt, by special poisons; another is, probably, by electricity or galvanism, since it is a known fact that small organisms will be killed by a shock which is harmless to a large one.

A new method of removing trees, by dragging them out by the roots by a steam-engine, has been successfully introduced in Scotland. The engine employed was a twelve-horse engine, being one generally employed for ploughing; and it was placed in a field about 150 yards distant from the trees to be removed. A chain was passed round each tree at some distance from the ground, and the engine being then set on, the tree was tumbled over and dragged out with a large ball of earth adhering to the roots. In this way 300 trees, of from 6 in. to 12 in. diameter, were removed in a few hours; but trees of 3 ft. diameter have been dragged out by the same means.

A late number of the *Athenaeum* contains a most interesting communication from Mr. Wood regarding the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, and a plan of the building as restored in accordance with his discoveries. The temple was a building about 210 ft. long and 70 ft. wide, and stood on a platform, to which ascent was gained by fourteen steps extending all round it. It was encircled by a double row of columns. A church had been built on the site of the temple some centuries after its destruction; but, until Mr. Wood's researches began, the site was not positively known.

Science Gossip contains a series of articles on the history of our cultivated vegetables. The number for July treats of garlic and of the shallot, the chive, and the leek. Garlic, it is stated, though well known to the Greeks and Romans, was first cultivated in England in 1548. The shallot was formerly called the "scallion," from Ascalon, in Syria, whence the Greeks first procured it. The chive is supposed to be indigenous. The leek is also supposed to be indigenous, and was assumed as an emblem by the Welsh from their having gained a victory over the Saxons, in 640, near a leek-field, when they stuck the leeks in their hats as an emblem of victory.

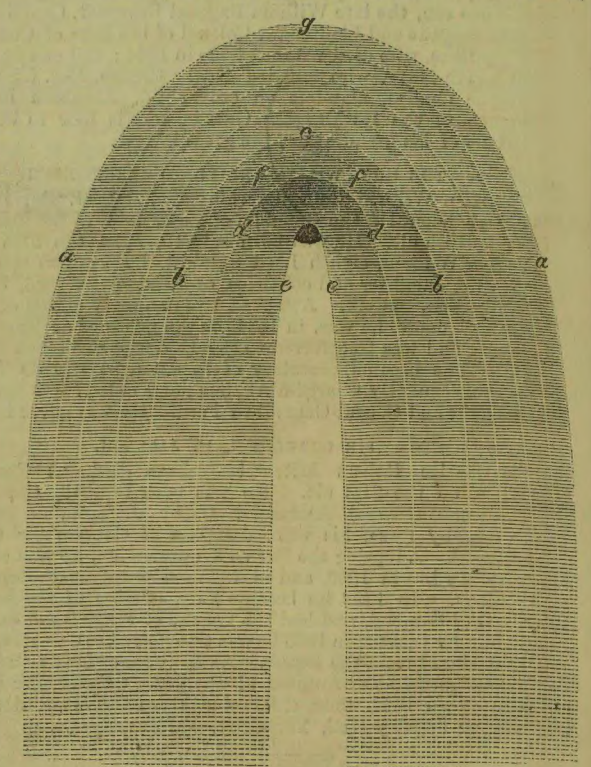
The applicability of steam-power to propulsion on tramways is at present engaging a good deal of attention. In the case of lines laid along highways to connect one town with another a separate engine like a common locomotive appears suitable, except that the waste steam must escape into a perforated box to take away the puffing noise. Where considerable acclivities occur, an upright boiler will be preferable to a horizontal one. If the country is hilly the engine must be made to work on the second motion; it must also be relatively large, and be so made

that it may be worked either very expansively or with full pressure throughout the stroke. For street vehicles of small power air-engines, using liquid fuel, appear to be the most suitable propelling agent.

When fluor spar and coal are heated with a silicate of iron, carbonic oxide and fluoride of silicon are produced, which pass away in the gaseous state. By this reaction an easy way of removing silica from iron is obtained. The silicates may be treated in a puddling furnace, the cast-iron hearth of which is kept from melting by artificial cooling. By using fluor spar in the blast furnace a much larger quantity of cinder may be introduced without injury.

THE COMET.

Two or three weeks ago, it was commonly remarked that several hundred thousand pairs of eyes were turned skyward in the clear summer night, from ten to twelve o'clock, to see what they could make out of the comet that has lately visited our quarter of the universe. The weather, indeed, was highly favourable to such observations, and many persons, without any exact knowledge of astronomical facts and with no aid of optical instruments, could easily assure themselves that there was something unusual, whatever it might be, in the northern region of the celestial hemisphere. We are now indebted to Mr. Frederick Brodie, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, residing at Uckfield, near Lewes, in Sussex, for the



a a. The faint outline of nebulous head. b b. Outline faintly defined. c c. Faintish outline of envelope the second. d d. First envelope, a sharply-defined semicircle. e e. Very sharply defined; a clear, dark space between the bifurcations of tail. f f. Sharply defined, fading into b. g. Between c and g are shadings of consecutive envelopes, faintly defined.

THE COMET AS SEEN JULY 13, AT UCKFIELD, SUSSEX, WITH AN 8½ INCH EQUATORIAL.

drawing which we have engraved and for the annexed descriptive notes:—

"This comet was first discovered by M. Joggia, at Mar-seilles, on April 17. The drawing herewith sent was made on July 13, almost the last night it was possible to see the comet in these latitudes. The nucleus, or starlike centre, is calculated by Mr. Hind to be about 4000 miles in diameter. The tail is about 4,000,000 miles in length. It appeared to the eye, on July 13, to be about fifteen degrees long. On July 14 the tail appeared to be about 17 deg. long; but the details of the head, as shown in the drawing, were not seen to such an advantage as on the 13th, on account of the strong twilight and the nearer approach of the comet to the sun. The view represented was taken by Mr. F. Brodie with the large 8½-in. equatorial telescope of 11½ ft., focal length, belonging to his observatory, at Uckfield. The nucleus appeared somewhat flattened on its 'following' side, or that side which is farthest from the sun. The great peculiarity of this comet consists of the two wing-like envelopes on each side of the central bright envelope, d d, and these are contained inside the outline of the second envelope, b, c, b, having the centre of their respective curves somewhere about the edge of the first envelope. Beyond the envelope b, c, b, there are faint markings of consecutive envelopes—the usual appearance of the heads of large comets. These peculiar characteristics could only be seen when the comet had approached tolerably near to the earth. Its distance on the night when this view was taken was about 35,000,000 miles. It is now (July 21) only 26,000,000 miles from the earth, but it is too close to the sun to be seen. The tail, in the last few nights of its appearance in these latitudes, was considerably arched, somewhat like that of the comet of 1853; but no tail has ever been seen equal to that of the comet of 1861, when, at a distance of only 13,000,000 miles from the earth, its tail extended from zenith to horizon, or, more exactly, about 108 deg. The comet of 1861 had also winglike appendages, but of a different character to the present one. An illustration of it may be seen in Mr. G. F. Chambers's 'Descriptive Astronomy,' page 292, published by the Oxford Clarendon Press in 1867."

The Channel squadron left Belfast on Saturday morning for Greenock, where it remains till to-morrow, after which part of it will proceed to Lough Foyle and part to Lough Swilley.

The East of England Great Horse Show, which was established last year, was held, last week, at Sudbury. There was a good collection of animals, and a large number of spectators visited the show. The jumping for prizes was spiritedly contested, and was viewed by an immense number of people. The Duke of Hamilton takes a prize for The Beadle as a thoroughbred. The £30 prize for weight-carrying hunters was taken by Mr. John Goodlif, of Huntingdon, for Marshal MacMahon, and the £20 prize by Mr. John Grout's Bonner.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1874.